MADRAS
Information

JAN. 1

Price 20

FACTS ABOUT MADRAS

Area (Tenth largest State in area) ..	130,357 sq. kms. (50,331 miles)
Population ..	33,686,953 (33·7 crores)
Density (Fifth largest State in Density of population) ..	258 persons per sq. km. (672 persons per sq. mile)
Rate of population growth in 1951-61 ..	21·4 per cent
Length of Land boundary ..	1,200 kms. (750 miles)
Coastal Length ..	992 kms. (620 miles)
Districts ..	13
Taluks ..	103
Towns and Cities ..	338
Revenue Villages ..	14,124
Total number of Villages including hamlets.	19,120
Members of Parliament : Lok Sabha ..	41
" " Rajya Sabha ..	18
Members of Legislative Assembly ..	207
Members of Legislative Council ..	63
Percentage of Literacy ..	33·4 per cent
Universities ..	2
Arts and Science Colleges ..	69
Medical Colleges ..	6
Engineering Colleges ..	5
Veterinary College ..	1
Teachers' Training Colleges ..	19
High Schools ..	1,998
Primary Schools (as on 30th September 1964) ..	30,138
Schools for Prof. Education ..	88
Panchayat Unions ..	374
Panchayats ..	12,523
Development Blocks ..	373
Net sown area ..	14,817
Livestocks ..	24,638,800
Area under Forests ..	17·1 per cent
Area of Reserved Forests ..	17,236 sq. miles
Towns and Villages Electrified (upto 1st October 1964) ..	17,579
Registered Factories (by the end of 1963)	6,572

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Information

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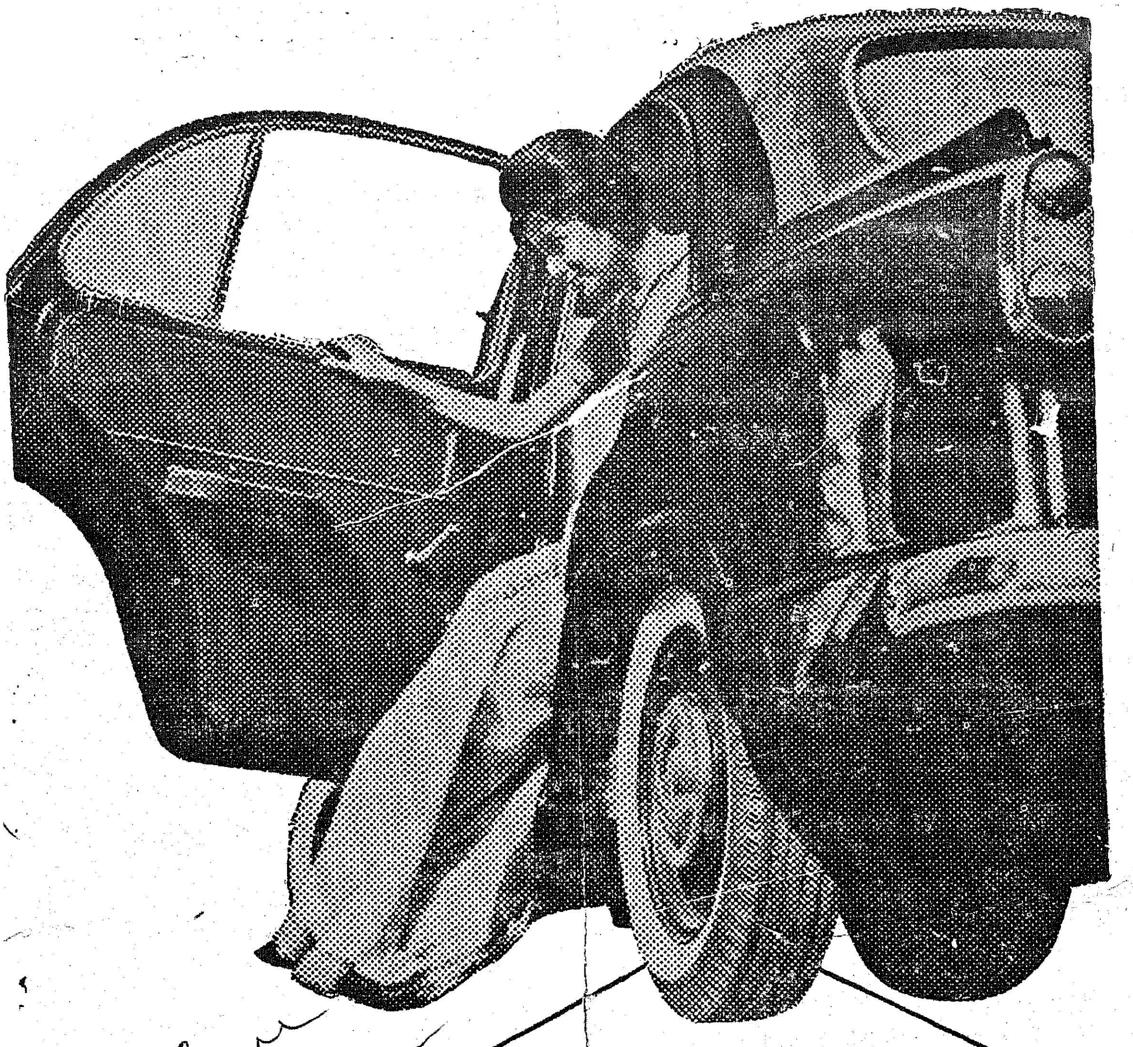
NTH'S COVER

Swami Vivekananda in his early days.

No price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.



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..AREN meets his MASTER

..ami Vivekananda's 101*st birthday falls on 7th of this month. The mention of his name lights a pride in the hearts of Indians, whose exposition of Hinduism at the Chicago Congress of Religions placed India on the highest pedestal in the eyes of the World. The following article describes his first meeting with Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa his great Master.*

..all room of the Kali Temple at Dakshineswar ..le aged priest. He had a gentle, kindly face ..ed to be meditating. He sat cross-legged, ..alf closed, and a peaceful smile upon his lips. ..e to time he would look towards the entrance ..om, as though he was expecting someone to .. The doors to the room lay wide open.

..shineswar

..y people, young and old, sat round the priest, .. at him with attention. Suddenly his face lit .. joy. A youngman had appeared in the doorway. ..s carelessly dressed and seemed to be deep in ..t. It was Narendra Nath (pre-sanyasa name of ..i Vivekananda).

After going to many religious men, Naren had come ..Dakshineswar because his College Principal had once ..oken with great admiration of the priest there. Naren ..d come in the hope that the priest would be able to ..ar his mind.

The priest nodded to him to come in. It seemed ..t it was for him he had been waiting all this time. ..ren came in, greeted the priest and sat down. The ..st talked to him lovingly, as though he had known .. for a long time. He asked Naren to sing. The ..jan Naren sang was so full of feeling, that the priest ..d his eyes as he listened.

Afterwards the priest took Naren to another room. He told him with tears in his eyes how anxiously he had been waiting for him. He also told Naren that he was to fulfil a great mission in life.

Have you seen God ?

The boy was puzzled at all this. For a moment he even thought that the priest was perhaps a bit mad.

After some time Naren asked the priest the question which has puzzled so many men of religion before: "Have you seen God, Sir ?"

" Yes, I see him just as I see you here, but in a more intense form " said the priest.

This was the first time that anybody had given a real answer to Naren's question. He was thrilled. " One can see and talk to Him, as I am going with you ", the priest added. His voice was so full of sincerity that Naren had to believe him.

"Even if this man is a bit mad, he is a true Saint" Naren thought. He felt that he had at last found th.. teacher and guide he had been looking for. This priest was Sri Ramakrishna.

Sri Ramakrishna's Search for Truth

Sri Ramakrishna was not a scholar. He had .. even gone to school regularly. Ever since he was ..

Mr. Rudin of Russia and Sri J. M. Somasundaram were awarded with medals at the 12th Tamil Writers Conference held on 5th December 1964, for translating Tamil books into other languages. The Russian Consul General received the prize on behalf of Mr. Rudin, Justice Sri M. Ananthanarayanan awarded the prizes.

he had wanted only to discover the Truth for himself. He had been able to think of little else.

The first thing Sri Ramakrishna did was to study his own religion. But then, he thought he must discover the truth of other religions as well. He began to live with a Muslim saint. After that, he tried to follow the true religion of Christ. He went to all the religious sects, one after the other, and tried to live truly according to what they taught.

When he had gone through all this, he realized that the aim of all religion was the same. He thought it a wonderful thing that there were so many relig s. Each one of them was a way to God. If there had been only one path to God, perhaps it would have suited only one kind of people. The more paths there were, the greater was the chance that each individual would one day discover God and Truth.

After the very first meeting, Naren felt himself ely drawn to Sri Ramakrishna.

Once Sri Ramakrishna was i Naren sat near him. When he open touched Naren. Something like passed through Naren. For someti he was, where he was, and what he as thought he had seen the greatness c with his own eyes.

He began to visit Dakshineshwar this. Sri Ramakrishna loved Naren knew the wonderful power of his min was some divine power in Naren's m like the Sun.

Sri Ramakrishna knew quite well not agree with all his beliefs. But this the least difference to his affection. I very happy that Naren thought every himself independently.

Difficulties on the way

At this time Naren's father suddenly This was a great blow to him. He had want before. His father had left nothing Friends whom Vishwanath Datta had helpe now turned their backs upon his widow an Some relations even tried to push the family house. Creditors were always knocking at Naren often did not know where their next coming from. He was in great distress.

" I was the only hope of the family, the only could do anything to help them. Sometimes pray for five or six days and nights together stopping. Oh, the agony of those days. I co bear to see those who were nearest and dearest suffering. " This is what Naren himself lat about these unhappy times.

At this time Naren was in the Law College. He the poorest of the students. It often happened that had to go without meals for many days. He wo faint with hunger and weakness. But he would accept any help from his friends. Sometimes he not even eat at home, so that someone else in family could have his share.

He went in search of a job. But he had no h He began to doubt whether God was kind, whe God existed at all. He became extremely cross God. For months he kept away from Dakshines People thought that he had stopped believing in e thing. They said unkind things about him.

was one person whose faith in Naren was unshaken. This was Sri Ramakrishna. He alone knew that the doubt in Naren's mind was just a passing shadow.

At last Naren got a small job in an attorney's office. He also managed to get some translation work to do. This gave him just enough money to keep his family from starvation. There was no fixed income. The worry and the fear about how his family would live never left him in peace.

Prayed for knowledge

One day a strange idea occured to Naren. Why not ask Sri Ramakrishna to request God to take away his poverty? God would surely listen to Sri Ramakrishna.

Naren rushed to Dashineswar and threw himself at the feet of his master. When Sri Ramakrishna had heard him, said, he " My boy, I cannot possibly make such a demand. Why don't you go and ask, the Divine Mother yourself ?" He persuaded Naren to go to the temple of Kali.

Naren returned from the temple after some time. He looked calm and contended. Sri Ramakrishna asked him whether he had prayed to the goddess to take away his poverty. Naren was startled at the question. He had entirely forgotten the purpose for which he had gone to the temple. He had just stood before the goddess and prayed with utter devotion for her love. Sri Ramakrishna asked him to go again. He went but came back having once again forgotten his object. Sri Ramakrishna even sent him for the third time. But the third time too he prayed for knowledge and devotion and for nothing else.

Some of you may think this as an amusing instance of absent mindedness. But it was far from that. Sri Ramakrishna did feel sorry for the plight of Narendra Nath and his family. But in his heart of hearts he was delighted at this incident. He was so full of joy that he blessed Narendra Nath and prayed that he and his family might never again be in want of food and clothing.

Naren found that Sri Ramakrishna was able to clear all his doubts, whatever they might be. He could explain the most difficult problems of philosophy through the simplest stories and parables.

Sri Ramakrishna once told his disciples this story, " A fisherwoman was returning home in the evening after she had sold her fish in the market. Suddenly thunder storm came and it grew dark. Another woman who happened to be a flower seller, gave her shelter in her house. She treated the fisherwoman very kindly. She gave her food and a place to sleep near the room where the flowers were kept. Although the fisherwoman was very tired she could not sleep. She tried hard to close her eyes but could not. Something was troubling her. At last she discovered what it was. She was not used to the scent of flowers. So she got up and brought her fish basket from outside. She put her face close to the fish basket and in a moment was sound asleep." The meaning of the story was that it is very difficult for a man of the world to turn his face towards God.

Meaning of Advaita Vedanta

Sri Ramakrishna taught Narendra Nath and his other disciples the meaning of Advaita Vedanta. He taught them to concentrate and to meditate deeply. He taught them how they could be near God. Naren seemed to understand his master than any of his brother disciples. He even explained to them many of the things Sri Ramakrishna said. In this way they seemed to understand more clearly. Naren spent five years with his master. In this period he not only learnt a great deal, but also got a kind of spiritual power.

Once when Naren was in deep meditation, one of his brother disciples touched him. It is said that the disciple got a shock as he would from an electric-battery and his hand began to tremble.

Sri Naranaduraikkannan was awarded with a shield at the 12th Conference of Tamil Writers for his outstanding work in Tamil.

Chief Minister and Sri C. R. Pattabhiraman, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at the 7th anniversary celebration of the Madras Reporters' Guild.

Sri Ramakrishna did not want Naren to loose himself in things of the sipRit at such a young age. " You have still to serve humanity ", he said. " Let that be your mission. Let that be your purpose, because the service of man is the worship of God. "

It was this lesson of Sri Ramakrishna that made it possible for Naren to become " one of the great founders of the modern national movement in India ". There was another great lesson that Naren learnt from the master. This was that all religions are but various phases of the same Truth. He made up his mind that one day he would teach this to the whole wide world.

After some time Sri Ramakrishna fell seriously ill, Narendra Nath and his other disciples—about a dozen young men—served their Guru day and night. Even as he lay on his sick bed, Sri Ramakrishna was preparing them for monastic life. He had trained Naren to be the head of the group. He gave him all that he had to give, a great treasure of wisdom and spiritualpower. Narendra Nath was destined to scatter this treasure over the whole earth. Sri Ramakrishna was confident of the powers of his disciples. " The time will come when he will shake the world to its foundations through the strength of his intellectual and spiritual powers ", he said.

Ramakrishna Order

Two days before he passed away, Sri Ramakrishna called his young disciples to his bed-side. He initiated them as monks and gave them gerua robes and rudraksha. This was the beginning of the great Ramakrishna Order.

Sri Ramakrishna passed away on August 16, 1886. It was the end of a great life. Before the light of this life was blown out it had lighted another bright lamp. Sri Ramakrishna passed away, but his spirit continued to live in his dearest disciple.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme Extended—Benefit for 1,500 more Factory Workers

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been extended to the areas of Vedapatti and Othakkalmandapam in Coimbatore district and Tirunagar in Madurai district in the State of Madras from the midnight of November 28, 1964. As a result, about 1,500 more factory workers will get benefit under the Scheme.

This brings the total number of insured persons covered under the E.S.I. Scheme in Madras State to about 2·64 lakhs and in the entire country to about 29·32 lakhs.

To provide medical benefit to workers in Vedapatti and Othakkalmandapam areas, a mobile dispensary has been provided.

Panchayat Raj

MAHATMA GANDHI

Independence must begin at the bottom. Thus, every village will be a Republic or Panchayat having full powers. It follows, therefore, that every village has to be self sustained and capable of managing its affairs even to the extent of defending itself against the whole world. It will be trained and prepared to perish in its attempt to defend itself against any onslaught from without. Thus, ultimately, it is the individual who is the unit. This does not exclude dependance on and willing help from neighbours or from the world. It will be free and voluntary play of mutual forces. Such a society is necessarily highly cultured, in which everyman and woman knows what he or she wants and, what is more, knows that no one should want anything that others cannot have with equal labour.

This society must naturally be based on Truth and Non-violence which, in my opinion, are not possible without a living belief in God, meaning a self-existent, all knowing living force which inheres every other force known to the world but which depends on none and which will live when all other forces may conceivably perish or cease to act. I am unable to account for my life without belief in this all embracing living light.

In this structure composed of innumerable villages there will be ever widening, never ascending circles. Life will not be a pyramid with the apex sustained by the bottom. But it will be an oceanic circle whose centre will be the individual always ready to perish for the village, the latter ready to perish for the circle of villages, till at last the whole becomes one life composed of individuals, never aggressive in their arrogance but ever humble, sharing the majority of the oceanic circle of which they are integral units.

Therefore, the outermost circumference will not wield power to crush the inner circle but give strength to all within and derive its own from the centre. I may be taunted with the retort that this is all Utopian and therefore not worth a single thought. If Euclid's point, though incapable of being drawn by human agency, has an imperishable value; my picture has its own for mankind to live. Let India live for this true picture, though never realizable in its completeness. We must have a proper picture of what we want before we can have something approaching it. If there ever is to be a republic of every village in India, then I claim variety for my picture in which the last is equal to the first, or in other words, none is to be the first and none the last.

In this picture every religion has its full and equal place. We are all leaves of a majestic tree whose trunk connot be shaken off its roots which are deep down in the bowels of the earth. The mightiest of winds cannot move it.

Justice Sri P. Chandra Reddy being sworn in as the Chief Justice of Madras High Court on 23rd November 1964.

Panchayati Raj Conference Recommendations

The State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj in their two-day Conference held recently in New Delhi discussed the need for a close link between Community Development and Co-operation and the measures to help the weaker sections of the community.

The Conference suggested that Panchayat Samitis must take active interest in convening meetings of Gram Sabhas in their jurisdiction. Panchayat Samitis should draw up in advance a schedule or meetings for Gram Sabhas, earmark officers or members of the Samiti for each Gram Sabha and associate other social workers in the meetings of Gram Sabhas.

Finances

On Panchayati Raj Finances the view was expressed that expenditure on staffing village panchayats should be shared equally by the Central and the State Governments. Alternatively, the Conference suggested implementation of the recommendation of the Santhanam Study Team for a provision of Re. 1 per capita per annum for Village Panchayats to be shared equally by the Central and State Governments.

About Panchayati Raj Finance Corporations, the Conference felt that it would be desirable to set up such Corporations in one or two States which have come forward to do so. Based on their experience the question of setting up such Corporations in the remaining States should be examined.

The Ministers also considered the report of the Study Team on Nayaya Panchayats. It was agreed that States which have accepted the recommendations should complete legislation and those which have already enacted legislation should implement them by March 31 next. The Conference reviewed existing arrangements for supervision of Nayaya Panchayats and was of the view that each State Government should designate appropriate supervisory authority at the sub-divisional level.

Incentives

The Conference reviewed steps taken by State Governments to give incentives to Panchayati Raj bodies for fulfilling agricultural production targets, maintaining completed works and raising resources; also the arrangements made for giving them matching grants. It emphasised the importance of taking a long term view of the capacity of Panchayati Raj bodies for resource generation. It was also agreed that the Union Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation should evolve criteria for judging the work of Panchayat Samitis and providing suitable incentives, without increasing the existing load and paper work at the block and higher levels.

Safeguards

The Conference consider safeguards in Panchayati Raj and recommended that they be provided under four broad categories, namely, election procedures, enquiry procedures, accounting and audit and staff methods. It expressed the view that the existing terms of reference of the Committee on Panchayati Raj Elections are wide enough to cover the efficient and effective functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions.

The Conference noted that necessary machinery for prompt enquiries had been established in most of the States and emphasised that similar machinery should be set up in the remaining States also. The power to sanction prosecution against office-bearers at the village panchayat level, the Conference felt, might vest in the Collector, while for the higher-level Panchayati Raj bodies this power might vest in the State Government.

Fourth Plan

The Conference decided that in the Fourth Plan, Community Development and Panchayati Raj institutions must make all-out efforts towards increased agricultural production by maximum use of rural man-power. Also they must help in the preparation and execution of integrated block and district plans. Welfare of the weaker sections of the community should also be given adequate priority. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 400 crores, as recommended by the Santhanam Committee, might be made in the Fourth Plan for local works, like drinking water supply, roads and rural dispensaries.

Weaker sections

The Conference discussed in detail measures to assist the weaker sections of the community and suggested that assistance could be provided through the rural works and industries programmes and by organising labour co-operatives and co-operative farming societies. In the execution of the rural works programme, preference should invariably be given to labour co-operatives. And in no case should contractors be employed. The Ministers were of the view that Panchayati Raj institutions and the Block extension agency should assist co-operative farming societies in drawing up agricultural production programmes. In addition, assistance should be given in preparing schemes of mixed farming

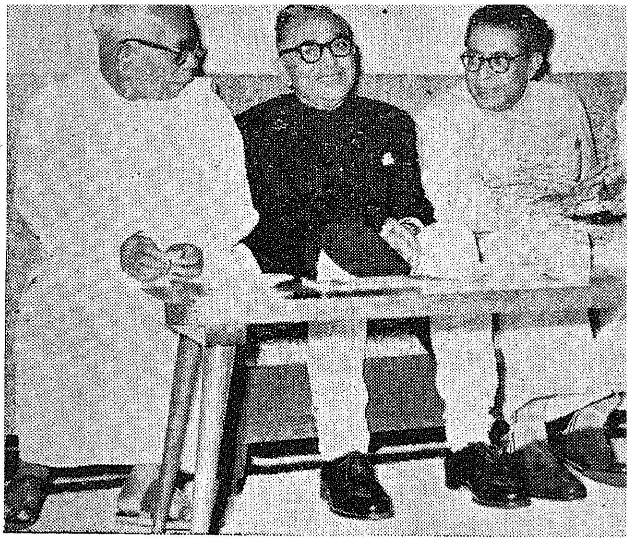
The requirements of co-operative farming societies, such as fertiliser, seed and irrigation facilities should be met on a priority basis.

Co-operation and Community Development

The Ministers agreed that Panchayati Raj institutions and Co-operatives should come closer to each other so as to meet the requirements of increased agricultural production. The question of institutional co-ordination at all levels could be studied in the light of the experiments made in Rajasthan. It was also agreed that Panchayati Raj institutions should invest their surplus funds in co-operatives as deposits,etc. Service societies and central co-operative banks should be fully associated with the preparation of production plans so that there might not be subsequent bottlenecks in the free flow of credit. The extension agency and members of Panchayati Raj institutions should assist village co-operatives in recovering their dues.

Family Planning

The Conference also emphasised the need to give family planning the highest priority and suggested that the programme be taken up as an integral part of the Block programme with well-defined targets for reduction of the birth-rate. Supply of contraceptives should be facilitated by establishing local depots. Co-operative societies and post offices might undertake their sale on a no-profit no-loss basis.



Chief Justice of Madras High Court Sri P. Chandra Reddy is seen with Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam and others after being sworn in as the acting Governor of Madras.

Sixth Unit of the Neyveli Thermal Station

The sixth 50 MW unit in the expansion programme of the Neyveli Lignite Power Station is expected to be commissioned by March 1965 and the seventh unit of 100 MW by June 1966.

The expansion programme of the power station envisages increasing the capacity from 250 MW to 400 MW in the first phase of expansion during the Third Plan period. It is proposed to increase the capacity to 600 MW in the second phase of expansion.

Up to the end of October this year, 2,090 million units of energy were generated by the power station. Of this about 1,650 million units were fed into the Madras State Electricity Grid.

Up to the end of October this year, 2.5 million tonnes of lignite had been mined. The target of production of 3·56 million tonnes per annum will be reached by February 1966 when all the lignite consuming units are expected to be commissioned. The mine capacity is being increased from 3·56 million tonnes to 6·3 million tonnes to meet the requirements of the expanded power station.

Up to the end of October 1964, 7,700 tonnes of washed clay was produced in the Clay Washery Plant.

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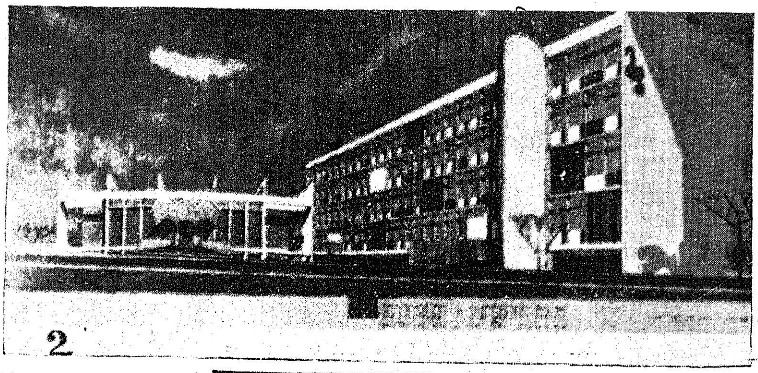

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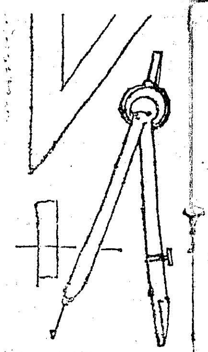

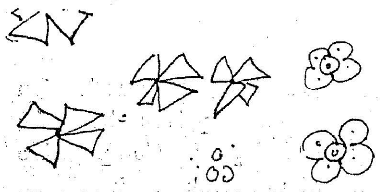

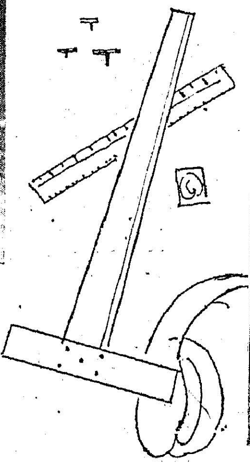

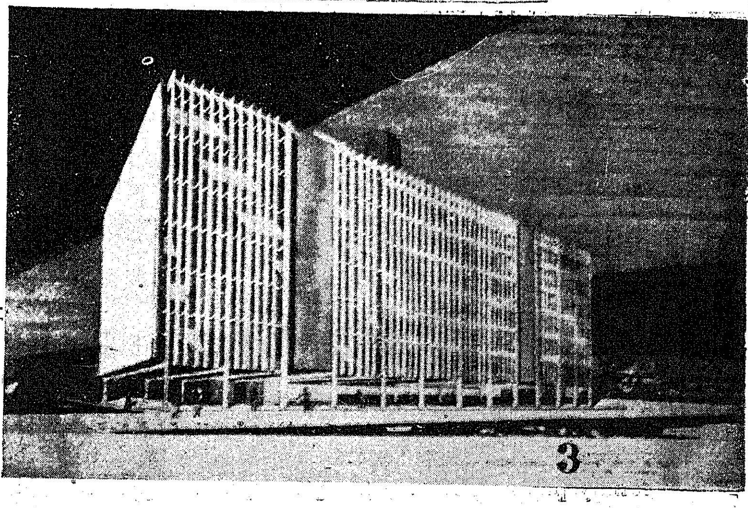

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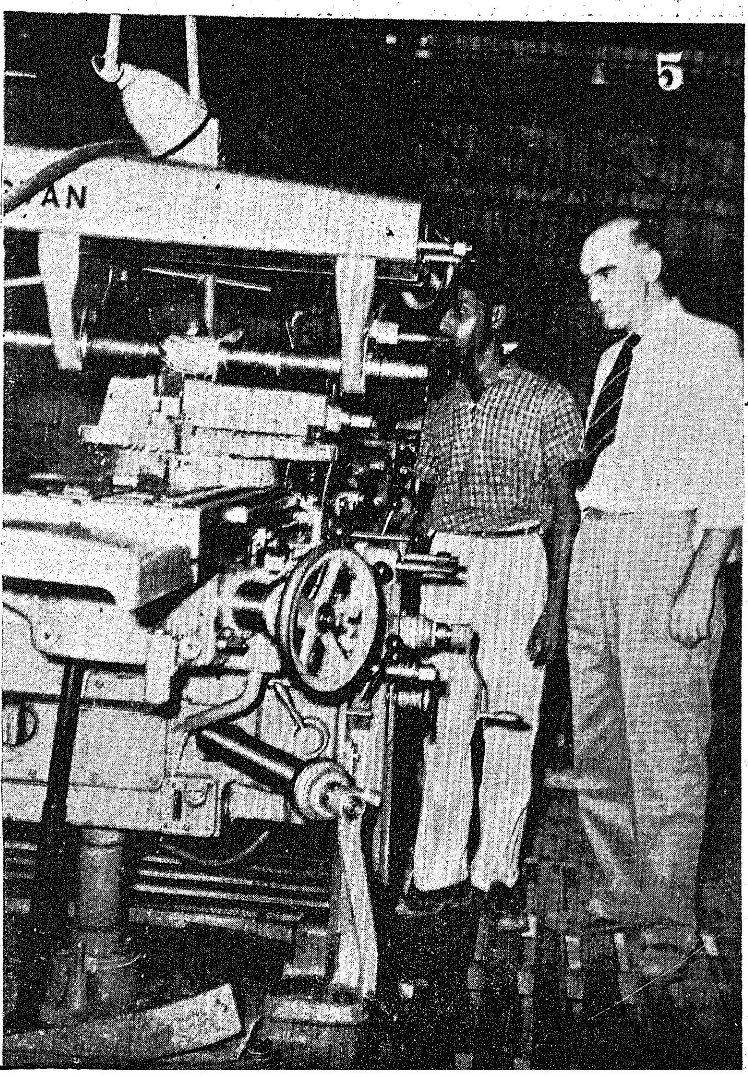

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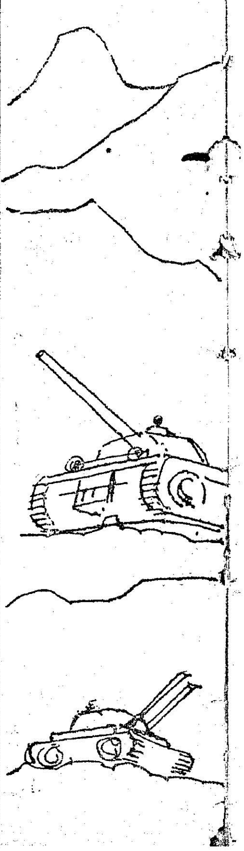


M. Bhaktavatsalam and Sri A. Lakshmana-
wamy Mudaliar after the Chief Minister laid
he foundation stones for the buildings of the
ssociation of Surgeons of India and the Madras
Centre of the Institution of Engineers (India).
3. An artist's sketches of the buildings.
ef Minister laid the foundation for the Kalla-
urichi Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., on
.12-64.
interior view of the Tank Factory at Avadi
ar Madras.

Avadi TANK Project TAKES Shape

Self-reliance and self-sufficiency in defence industry being the sheet anchor of the Government's policy, the establishment of the heavy vehicles factory naturally formed part of the general expansion of defence production. In realisation of this programme, work has been going apace since December, 1961 when the foundation stone was laid at Avadi for the establishment of the factory. The work was given a fresh impetus within a year of the foundation-laying when the insidious Chinese aggression culminated in an open attack on our soil.

The heavy vehicles factory was set up under the Ministry of Defence in collaboration, *inter alia*, with the U.K. firm Messrs. Vickers-Armstrongs (Engineers), Limited, with whom the Government of India concluded an agreement in 1961. The project estimated to cost Rs. 16 crores, when completed would establish production capacity not only for all types of armoured fighting, tracked vehicles, but also other items of heavy engineering equipment required by the Defence Services. When fully equipped the factory will be a self-contained and integrated unit and will manufacture all the major parts of the armoured tank including the engine, gear-box and the suspension. To begin with, it would be necessary to import 60 per cent of the machinery, which has already arrived.

Medium tanks

Medium tanks will be the major item of production of the factory at the beginning. Medium tanks, as distinct from light tanks which weigh 13 to 20 tons and heavy tanks above 45 tons, will range in weight from 20 to 45 tons. The special steel required for the manufacture of the tank will be produced at Rourkela and supplied. Each medium tank would cost about Rs. 10 lakhs. To start with the factory will be making use of indigenous materials up to 30 per cent and in the long run it might go up to 90 per cent. Indeed, for the very nature of its organisation and programme of manufacture of the specialised kind of armoured vehicles with a wide versatility in its use from the plains to the high altitudes with precipitous terrain, the factory can be described as a unique venture in the world. Further, no other factory in the world is known to produce all the components like the hull, the engine and the turret under one roof. Some 200 Indian trainees are receiving intense instruction and training from foreign experts at the Factory in the various stages of production of the tank.

Negotiations are also under way with firms abroad for production of light tanks, which are capable of being transported by air and used in areas inaccessible to conventional armoured cars.

A prototype of the Indian-made tanks was demonstrated at Ahemednagar on 25th October 1964. The Defence Minister Sri Y. B. Chavan named the vehicle "Vijayant" meaning "Final Victory" and the first India made tank will roll out of the factory towards the end of 1965.

The Tool Room of the Factory commenced production in November last as per schedule and is in full commission now. It is now working in double shift. The other shops are expected to start functioning according to a phased programme.

Training school and township

The Artisan Training school started a little earlier in November 1961 as a nucleus to train skilled workmen with a strength of 100 trainees has now doubled its strength. These trainess have been recruited on an all-India basis after detailed psychological and aptitude tests. When they complete their training for one year

Sri T. A. Varghese, Chief Secretary to Government, chatting with the visiting members of the Hungarian Technical Mission.

in the school, they would be given floor training for another year in the different ordnance factories. The first batch of artisans, who completed the prescribed technical training in the Artisan School attached to the factory are now manning the machinery.

The factory and residential colony are located in a 1,400 acres site, of which the Madras Government have given free of cost 770 acres. The State Government has also made arrangements for permanent water and power supply to the factory. The factory will have a floor area of nearly 12½ acres. Eighty per cent of this has already been constructed and the rest of the work is likely to be completed by the middle of next year. The estimated cost of the project includes the cost of plant and machinery, accommodation for officers and the workers and the colony. Civil construction including the factory buildings and the township is proceeding according to schedule and is expected to cost Rs. 6 crores. The greater part of the 1,000 residential quarters of all types for employees is nearing completion. The township is estimated to accommodate a population of 5,000.

Employment potential

Avadi was a military base during the Second World War for units of South East Asia Command. The present site had several initial advantages like the ready availability of suitable developed land and railway spurs and proximity to Madras. An important consideration was the availability of skilled labour, that is to say labour that would become skilled. These initial advantages have not only reduced the capital expenditure but have also saved time in execution of the project.

The factory will be one of the biggest industrial establishments in the country with an initial employment opportunity for 3,000 workers both skilled and unskilled. The ultimate employment potential on a single shift basis is expected to be of the order of 3,500.

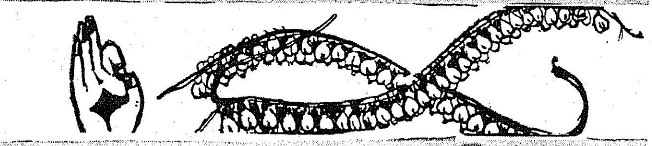
As one drives to the tank project area one sees on either side en route a number of factories set up to manufacture a variety of items. This tank project is expected to open up opportunities for a number of ancillary and feeder industries and give a fresh fillip to industrial activity in the area.

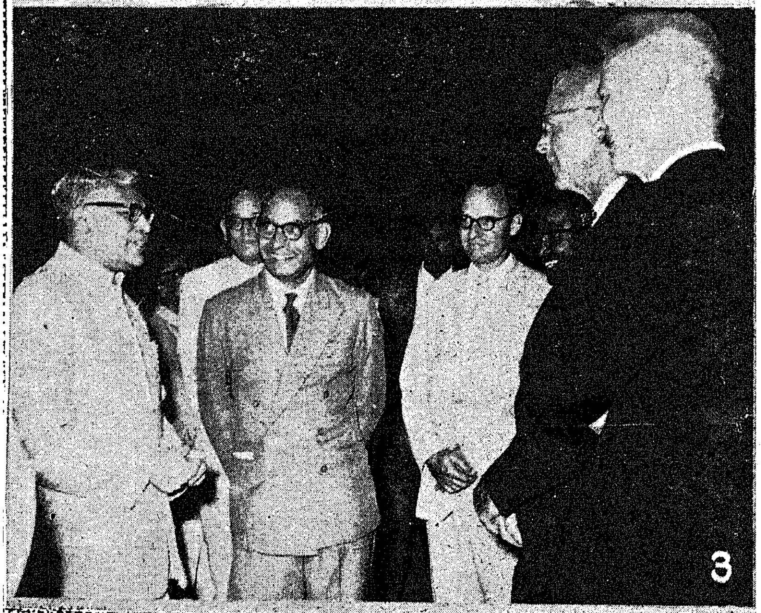
When the tanks start rolling out of the factory, the two-fold objective of the country's economy—defence and development—will have been realised to a considerable extent.

Dilli Mirror

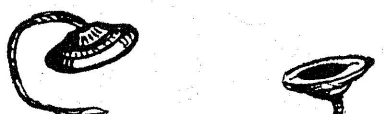
The "Dilli Mirror" and "Dilli Sandesh" English and Hindi editions of the Quarterly Journal brought out by the Directorate of Public Relations, Delhi Administration, is an informative journal providing particulars about the schemes and activities relating to the development of the capital. The standard of the journal is very good and its contents are interesting.

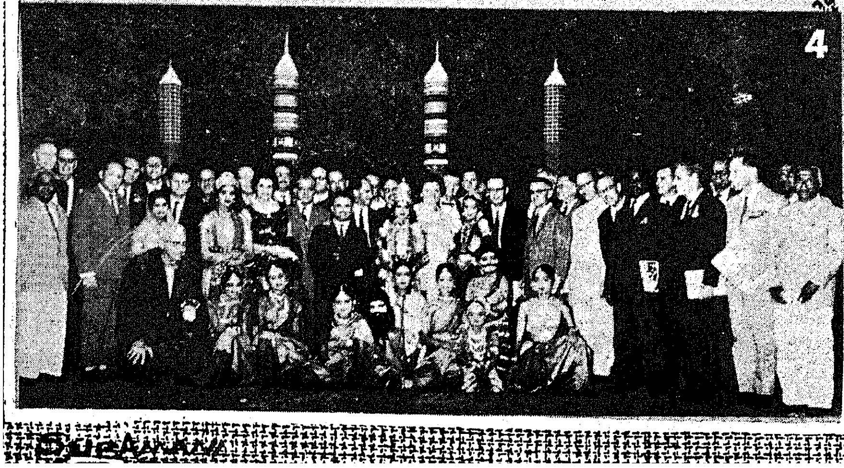
Cultural mee





1. The members of the U.A.R. cultural Troupe is keen watching a dance performance arranged in honour them by the Madras State Sangeetha Nataka Sanga on 22-11-64.
2. A scene from the Police Cultural meet held at th Children's Theatre on 3-12-64.
3. Sri R. Venkataraman with the delegates of the XX Session of the International Geological Congre who visited Madras recently.
4. A cultural programme was arranged for them. Th delegation is seen in the picture with the cultur troupe.
5. A scene from the variety entertainment held recentl in Tiruchy in connection with the Madras State Polic Inter-range Games Meet.





Leprosy Problem in Madras State

The Leprosy in Madras State is highly endemic—the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem and Madurai being the most affected. A detailed account of the problem of Leprosy in Madras State and the various efforts taken to control this disease is given below. It will be read with interest in view of the 9th All-India Leprosy Worker's Conference to be held in Madras towards the end of this month.

Leprosy relief work in Madras State, at first, started with the establishment of 'Colonies' by the various Christian Missionaries, who took the leading part in this work then.

Prior to 1955, no mass Leprosy Control Work was done; but the following sanatoria were in existence:—

(1) Central Leprosy Teaching at Research Institute, Thirumani, Chingleput (Central Government).

(2) Government Children's Leprosy Sanatorium Ethapur, Salem district.

(3) Government Gandhi Memorial Leprosorium, Tholurpatti, Tiruchirappalli district (taken over by the Government).

(1) Sacred Heart Leprosy Hospital, Sakkottai, Kumbakonam.

(2) Schieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium, Karigiri, North Arcot district.

(3) Dabendranath Mallie Leprosorium, Vedathorasalur, South Arcot district.

(4) St. Joseph's Leprosy Home, Arokiapuram, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli district.

(5) Kasturba Kushta Nivaran Nilayam, Mazhavanthangal, South Arcot district.

(6) Holy Family Hansenorium, Fatimanagar, Tiruchirappalli district.

(7) Dayapuram Leprosy Hospital, Manamadurai, Ramanathapuram district.

(8) C. P. Memorial Leprosy Hospital, Colachel, Kanyakumari district.

Since 1955, the control work by the modern field methods in an extensive area, started in this State on the pattern of the National Leprosy Control Scheme The units established thus in the Five-Year Plan periods were two types of units, i.e.—

DISTRICTWISE INCIDENCE OF LEPROSY

The rate of incidence of leprosy in the various districts of the Madras State :—

1	South Arcot	..	More than 4 per cent.
2	North Arcot	..	4 per cent.
3	Salem ..	..	3 ,,
4	Chingleput	..	3 ,,
5	Madurai ..	..	2 ,,
6	Ramanathapuram.		2 ,,
7	Tiruchirappalli	..	2 ,,
8	Thanjavur	..	2 ,,
9	Tirunelveli	..	1 ,,
10	Coimbatore	..	1 ,,
11	Kanyakumari	..	0.9 ,,
12	The Nilgiris	..	Nil.

(i) the treatment and study centre (one at Tirukoyilur).

(ii) the Subsidiary centres at various places in the State.

Study centre at South Arcot

The Leprosy Treatment Study Centre at Tirukoyilur is one among the four such centres in India which not only gives mass treatment, but also engages itself in maintaining accurate record of the progress of patients on treatment as well as epidemiological study of the disease. This centre has been expanding its activities so much so that this unit now runs O.P.Clinics at Villupuram and Mannalupet. There are facilities in the centre for Physiotheraphy, Hospitalization, Laboratory Investigations and Surgery also. The work of this centre was assessed (August 1962) by two officers deputed by the I.C.M.R. who commented that the method of work of this centre is on the ideal lines of control unit and also that there is an improvement of the leprosy situations in the area served by the centre. The period of work chosen for assessment was from 1955 to 1962.

Leprosy Subsidiary Centres

Subsidairy centres which have been established since 1955 have engaged themselves in mass treatment, intensive survey and observation of healthy contracts and health education about leprosy.

So, till the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, there were 14 Government Centres covering a population of 12 lakhs. These centres also engaged themselves in a continuous case-finding programme.

A novel scheme of Leprosy Control Work was started in the year 1959 called the Wallajah Scheme as the area of operation of this scheme is the Wallajah taluk of North Arcot district. The headquarters of the Scheme is at Ranipet and the General Medical Institutions in the taluk take part in the schemes as peripherial centres. The area covered by this project is 395 square miles with population of 3 lakhs and consists of 18 sub-centres.

The Government have taken over during 1960 the Belgian Leprosy Centre statred by Dr. Hamerijekx with the exisitng staff. The population involved in this area is 5 lakhs and the area covered is about 800 square miles. There is a mass control programme covering a large area, i.e., almost three taluks in Chingleput district. This centre is well equipped with facilities for Physio-

LEPROSY IN ANCIENT INDIA

Although leprosy has been prevalent since ancient times in India, China and Africa, authentic reference to this disease is found only in the ancient literature of India. In Sushruta Sumhita (600 B.C.) one finds a reasonable good account of the clinical feature and treatment of the disease. In this ancient book references to leprosy are made under Vat Rakta or Vat Shonita and Kushta. Vat Rakta or Vat Shonita is characterised by presence of hyperaesthesia, anaesthesia and deformities, etc., without skin diseases in general, but one variety (Arun Kushta) corresponds to leprosy. Two kinds of skin diseases have been described under Arun Kushta; in one the prominent symptoms are anaesthesia and deformities, etc., and in the other, ulceration, falling off of fingers, etc., (Comparable with the Neuromacular and the Lepromatous forms of leprosy).

Reference to Kushta is also made in earlier Indian literature, for example, in Manusmriti. In the absence of clinical descriptions in the Manusmriti, one cannot feel sure that the term mentioned there refers to leprosy, but the context makes it very probable that leprosy is actually meant. Manu forbids marriage into families with certain diseases and defects, and Kushta is one of these. Again Manu says that "a person who gives his daughter suffering from Kushta in marriage after openly declaring the fact, is not liable to punishment.".

—*From "Notes on Leprosy"*

LEPROSY RESEARCH CENTRES

In the Madras State, there are four important Leprosy Research Centres. They are:

1. The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani.

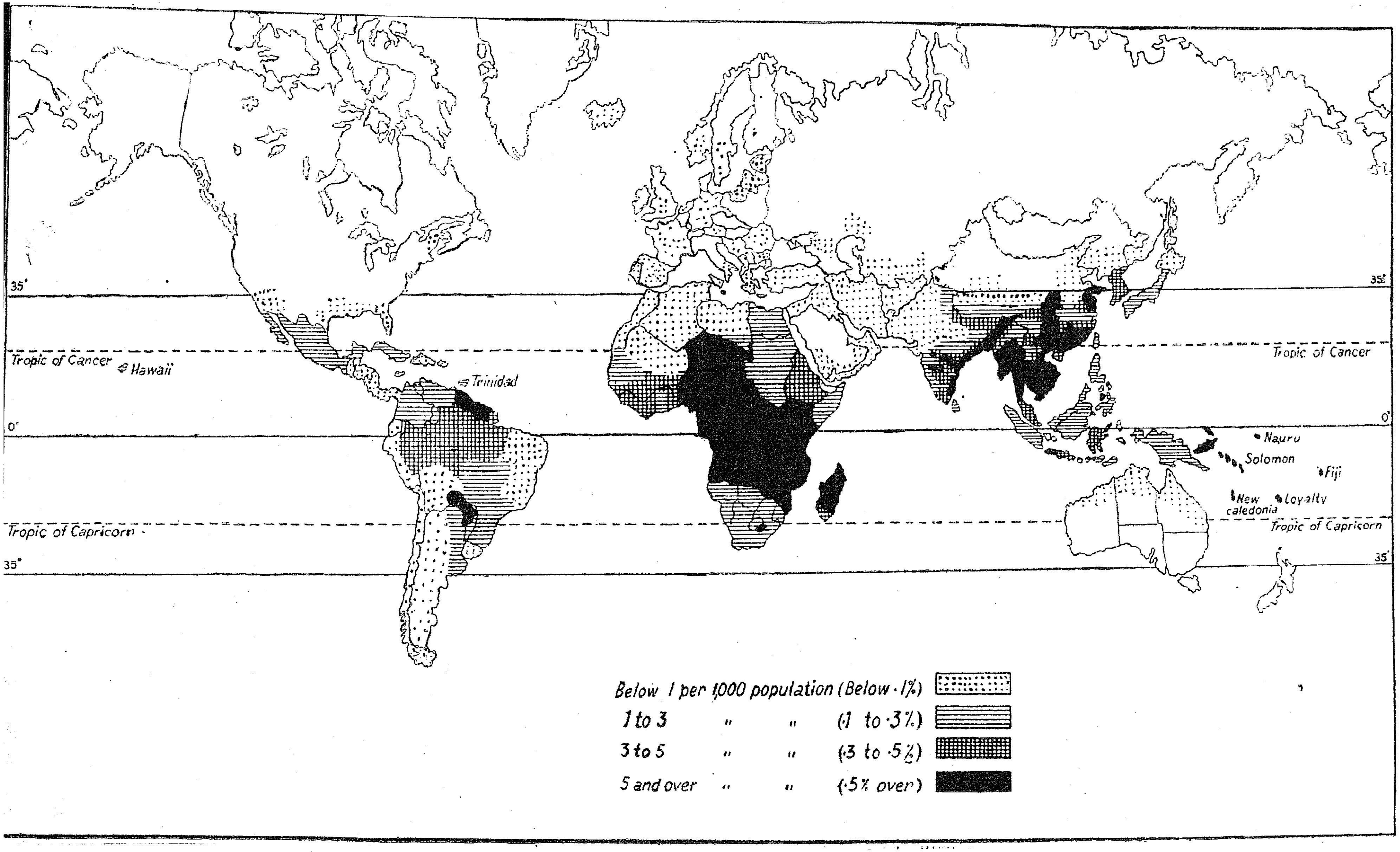
2. The Hand and Foot Research Unit of the Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore.

3. The Schieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium Karigiri.

4. The Government Leprosy Treatment and Study Centre, Thirukkoilur.

Third Plan Provision for these schemes is Rs. 60 lakhs (This is in addition to the expenditure on institutions already opened in I and II Plan period and other items).

DISTRIBUTION OF LEPROSY IN THE WORLD



WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF LEPROSY BY CONTINENTS

A rough idea about the distribution of leprosy in the various continents will be found in the following table:—

Continents	Population in millions	Estimated number of cases in thousand.	Average incidence per thousand.
Africa	160	1,300	8·0
Asia	940	2,700	3·0
Australia and Oceania.	90	90	1.0
Europe	550	20	0·04
North America including Central America and West Indies.	290	40	0·14
South America ..	90	100	1.0

Source—" Notes on Leprosy "

therapy, Laboratory investigations, temporary hospitalisation and reconstructive surgery. About 23,000 patients have been registered for treatment in the area served by this centre.

Third Five-Year Plan

The Third Five-Year Plan has seen a slight modification in the pattern of the subsidiary centres, i.e., the new units called Control Units cover a population of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

During the Third Five-Year Plan Period, it is proposed to establish the following units in accordance with the the Government of India Pattern :—

(1)	Control Units..	7
(2)	S.E.T. Units (Survey, Education and Treatment Units.)	128
(3)	Training Centre	1

The Government have already sanctioned the establishment of Leprosy Control Units at the following places :—

(1) Palani, Madurai district.
(2) Kancheepuram, Chingleput district.
(3) Elathur, North Arcot district.
(4) Namakkal, Salem district.
(5) Kallakurichi, South Arcot district.
(6) Krishnagiri, Salem district.
(7) Sivagiri, Tirunelveli district.

The Control Units at the following places are functioning :—

(1) Palni
(2) Elathur
(3) Kancheepuram
(4) Namakkal
(5) Kallakurichi
(6) Krishnagiri

The remaining unit at Sivagiri will be opened shortly after securing suitable buildings.

The Government have sanctioned the estblishment of 30 S.E.T. Units during 1962–63 and out of the 30 units, 2 units are now functioning at Valavanur, South Arcot district, and Sriperumbudur, Chingleput district respectively. Proposals for the estblishment of 38 S.E.T. Units during 1963–64 have been deferred in view of the National Emergency.

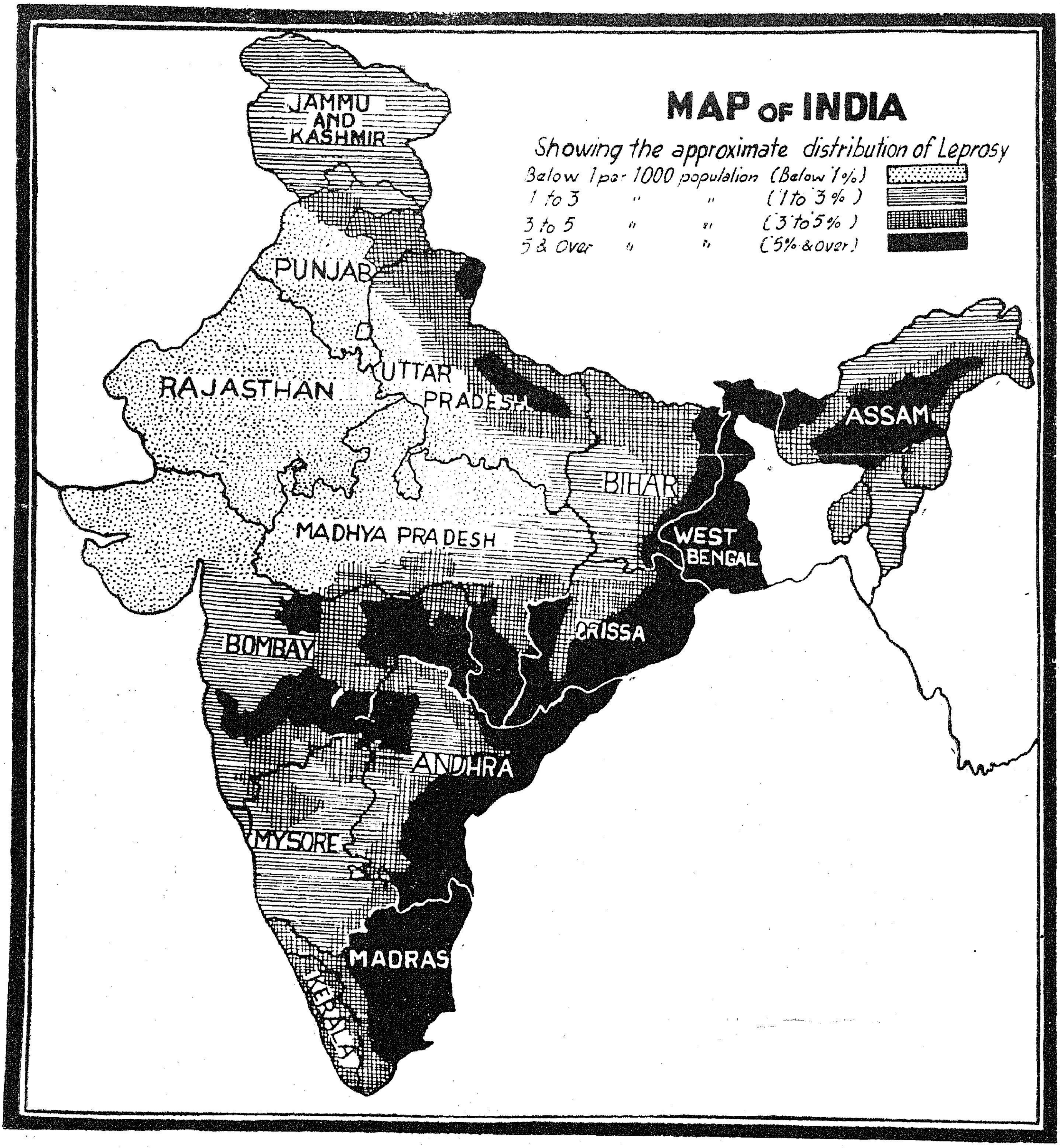
The Control units are established in areas having a Leprosy prevalence of over ten per thousand. Each unit should cover a population of 150,000 and will have 11 Para-Medical workers and other ancilliary staff. These units have increased facilities, i.e., a qualified Physiotherapist and a Laboratory Technician will be in the staff of the unit to give physiotheraphy and for laboratory work.

The S.E.T. Units

The S.E.T. Units (Survey, Education and Treatment) will be established in areas having an incidence of less than ten per thousand and these units will be attached to the existing health services, i.e. Dispensaries, Primary Health Centres, etc., with specially trained additional staff of Para-Medical workers and Non-Medical Supervisors. Each Para-Medical worker is to cover a population of 15,000. However in hilly areas each such worker will cover a population of 5,000 because of difficult terrain in hilly areas. The non-medical supervisor should be a University Graduate, trained in Leprosy and each should look after the work of 5 Para-Medical workers of the S.E.T. Units. He will be placed under the overall controll of the State Leprosy Officer and the District Medical Officer of the concerned district.

It is also decided to convert even the old subsidiary centres as well as the Treatment and Study Centre into Leprosy Control Units, in the near future.

Thus, when all these Control Units start functionin there will be in Madras State 21 Control Units which would be expected to cover a total population of 2,500,000



approximately. In a short time, Madras State would have more than 2 Control Units in each endemic district and atleast one Unit even in districts having low endemicity. In addition, even in low endemic districts wherever there are pockets of endemicity, these areas will be covered by the establishment of S.E.T. Units though only 30 units have been sanctioned now, mor S.E.T. Units would be sanctioned in the near future.

Thus every effort is made to cover the entire State with adequate leprosy relief.

Tirukoilur training centre

A Training Centre has already been established at Tirukoilur to train Para-Medical Workers only. It can train 30 candidates in each batch of 9 months duration. The Government have sanctioned the con-

RECENT ESTIMATES OF LEPROSY IN INDIA

Recent estimates indicate that there are about 15 lakhs or 1,500,000 cases in India. Though cases of leprosy are found throughout India, the disease is not equally distributed in the different parts of the country. The distribution of leprosy in the various States in India is roughly shown in Table given below.

States		Population	Number of estimated cases of leprosy	Estimated incidence Rate of per thousand
Andhra	..	28,677,000	116,896	4·2
Assam	..	8,963,000	49,540	4·4
Bihar	..	40,224,000	122,788	3·0
Bombay	..	47,825,000	161,855	3·5
Madhya		21,260,000	84,722	3·0
Madras	..	35,096,000	295,410	8·4
Mysore	..	1,927,000	12,782	0·66
Orissa	..	10,694,000	80,984	7·5
Punjab	..	12,642,000	1,451	0.11
Uttar Pradesh		54,992,000	80,030	1.4
West Bengal		24,140,000	341,885	14·1

Source : " *Notes on Leprosy* "

version of this Centre into a full fledged Training Centre according to the Government of India pattern which can train 60 Para-Medical Workers and 10 Non-Medical Supervisors, at a time. It will also provide orientation Course of 2 to 4 months for Medical Officers. The course for the third batch of Para-Medical Workers has commenced from 1st July 1963.

In Madras State, we are luckily have quite a good number of Voluntary Organisations, who are engaged in Control work, many of them are doing excellent work. An important feature of the work in this State is the close co-operation between Government and Voluntary Organisations. The Government are paying a per-capita grant to leprosy sanatoriam and homes and this grant has been increased this year from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per month. Voluntary Organisations are also receiving help from the Government for control work.

Present set-up

So, we have to-day, one Leprosy Treatment and Study Centre, 13 Subsidiary Centres, 2 S.E.T. Units, 6 Leprosy Control Units of the Government and two fully aided (voluntary) Control Units at Polambakkam and Wallajah Scheme; in addition 8 voluntary organisations partly-aided doing control work. Thus in about a few months time, Madras State would have fairly adequate coverage.

We have already received the following aid from UNICEF :—

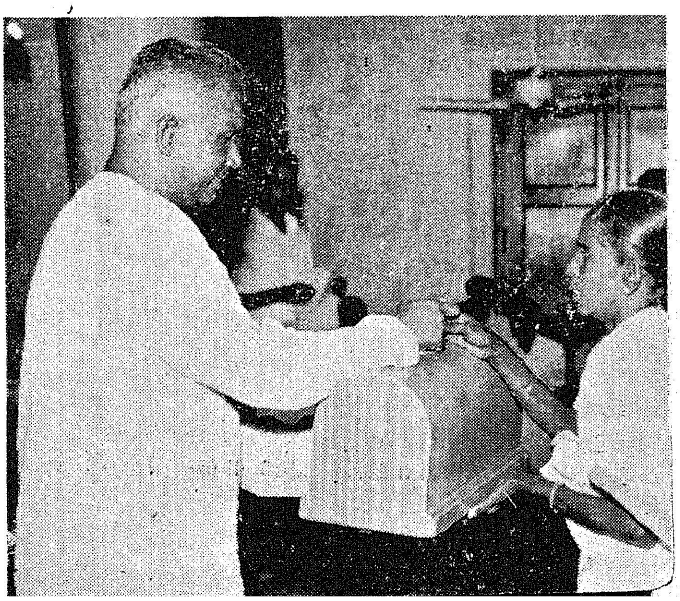
1. Sapsone Tablets 5,140,000.
2. Motor Vehicles 5 (Four for control Units at Elathur, Kancheepuram, Palni and Namakkal and one for the Training Centre at Tirukoilur).
3. Skimmed Milk Powder.

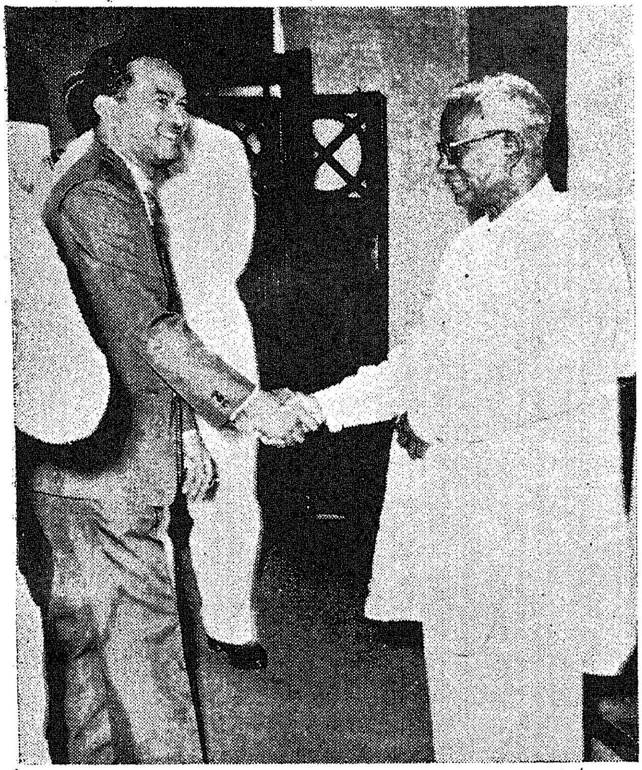
There is an industrial workshop attached to the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani, consisting of different sections such as Carpentry, Smithy, Weaving, Cobblery, Binding, Mat-making, where facilities for the occupational therapy and rehabilitation of the patients are provided. The requirements of the Sanatorium, i.e., furniture, repair works, cloth for patients, shoes for patients, etc., are met out by these sources.

With the help of the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, the Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore, has established a Rehabilitation Centre at College Hill. The cured patients are taught Carpentry, Toy-making, Poultry-farming and work with plastic materials.

The Daya Sadan, Madras, is a care home for disabled, diseased, aged destitutes and orphans, where leprosy patients are admitted and provided with shelter,

Sri P. Kakkan, Minister of Home, distributing tools and appliancesто the Scheduled caste artisans.





Chief Minister with the High Commissioner for Malaysia.

food and clothing. There is an industrial section with the following sections :—

Weaving, Gardening, Vegetable growing, slate-pensils-making, Tailoring, etc.

Rehabilitation by way of providing employment, etc., to ex-leprosy patients is undertaken by the Sacred Heart Leprosy Hospital, Sakkottai, Kumbakonam.

The Shieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium, Karigiri, is also maintaining a Rehabilitation Centre with Mat Industry Centres at two places. They also propose to establish two more centres.

The St. Joseph's Leprosy Home, Arokiapuram, is maintaining a Rehabilitation Centre with Candle-making industry, Poultry-farming and Gardening, Carpentary, Weaving, Tailoring, Laundry, Bee-keeping and Smithy. Seventy-five Charkas have been provided. Fish net-making and brush making are conducted for the women to provide work and remuneration.

The proposal for the establishment of a Rehabilitation Centre has been deferred by Government in view of the National Emergency.

Surgery

Reconstructive surgery is undertaken at the Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore. Deformative of the hand, foot and face, are regularly treated with surgery. Since this is a Research Unit, regular follow-up of work is carried out on almost every single case that has been operated on. This unit provides facilities for training in reconstructive Surgery in Leprosy. Surgical treatment for Leprosy patients is available in the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani, where till recently a surgeon from the Medical Department was posted as visiting surgeon. The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute have since employed a full-time surgeon for their institute and the arrangements made for the visiting surgeon have been discontinued.

In Schieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium, Karigiri, several new methods of reconstitutions of hands, feet and face, are under trial and surgical treatment of rehabilitation is provided to the patients.

In the Polambakkam Leprosy Centre, there is department of Surgery and Physiotheraphy, where operations are carried out.

Leprosy Co-ordination Committee

As there are a large number of voluntary and Government organisations engaged in Leprosy relief work in Madras State Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Union Health Minsiter suggested that efforts should be made to co-ordinate the activities of all these organisations so as to encourage an exchange of ideas on the various aspects of Leprosy work among the Leprosy workers of the State. So, the Director of Medical Services formulated a Leprosy Co-ordination Committee in the State with the State Leprosy Officer of the Sate as the convenor and Secretary.

The first meeting of the committee comprising of selected research and field workers (both voluntary and Government, took place in March 1963 at Karigiri. The methods of Co-ordination was discussed at the meeting and it was decided to have a meeting at C.L.T.R.I., Tirumani in June 1963 to discuss Lepra Reaction and another at Karigiri in January 1964 to discuss Trophiculcer.

The second meeting of this committee took place at Chingleput in July 1963 in the premises of the C.T.R.I., when the subject Lepra Reaction was discussed. It is worth mentioning that specialists of allied fields of medicine, i.e., Dermatology, Pathology, Venereology, Internal Medicine also took part in the meeting. There was also a meeting of field workers on the occassion when the records for field work, i.e., Records for survey were discussed.

DONATE BLOOD- *Save the dying patients*

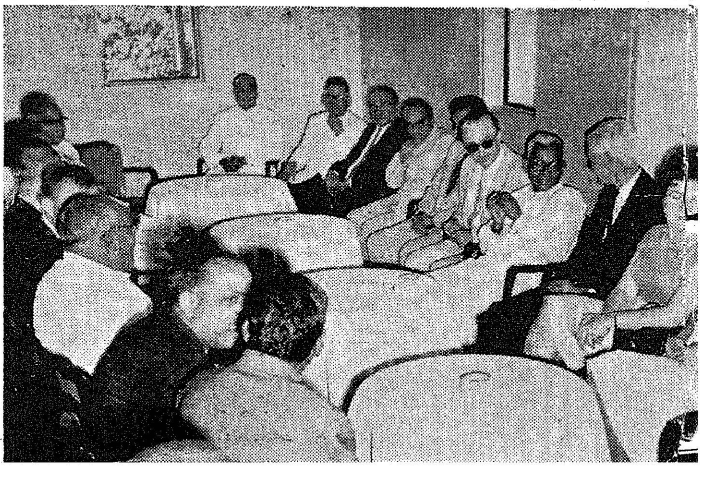
Every day we hear about fatal accidents of one kind or another. Unless there is sufficient stock of blood it is not possible to save the lives of those met with these accidents. In advanced countries there are a number of Blood Donors' Associations which take the trouble of contributing the blood voluntarily. In our country blood is received mostly from paid donors. Even this is not sufficient to meet the demand. The Blood Donors' Club, Madras branch of the Red Cross Society, is doing a very good work in this sphere. The following is the inaugural speech of Dr. (Kumari) A. B. Marikar, Director of Medical Services, at the anniversary of the above Club.

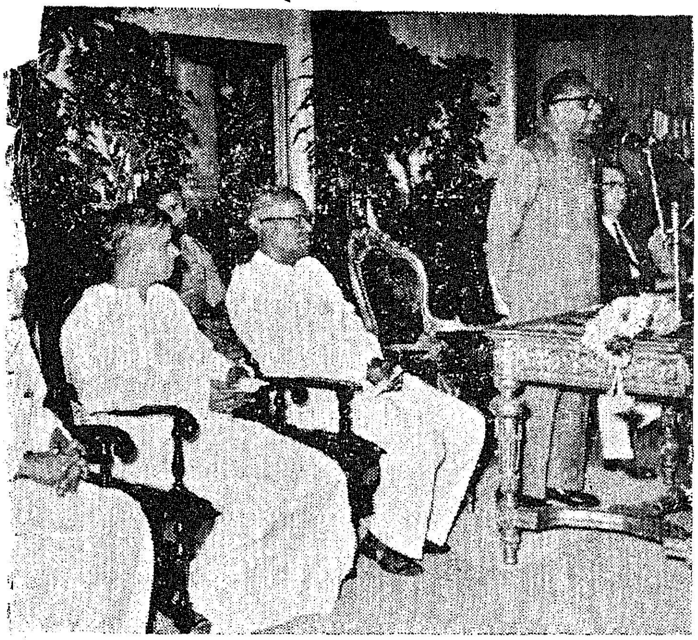
Although blood is an essential commodity to be donated by the people, it did not have as much importance as it should have in this country and only when the enemy came to our frontiers we were made conscious of our duty to donate blood to those who are in need of it. Even though the enemy might have retreated, there is still emergency in the country. Emergencies will always exist as long as there are buses, railways, aeroplanes, etc. Sudden calamities might happen in the form of a bus accident, or a train accident or a plane accident. So the necessity for blood co-exists with these emergencies.

Necessity for blood donation

The history of blood transfusion is very fascinating indeed and I do not want to enter into it now. But once upon a time blood was donated perhaps by a servant to his master out of sheer devotion to him or by a husband to his wife or by a wife to her husband or by a father to his son and so on. They had donated blood to save the life in jeopardy. Now on account of modern accidence, the blood transfusion officers remove blood only from the donor who could give it without detriment to his health. So much so, in these days, it is safe to give blood than it was before the blood transfusion system was started. The blood thus donated is either stored or given immediately to the person in need of it. It has never been wasted and it is utilized to the maximum extent and it is kept in safe conditions by the concerned officers.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister is talking with the U N. team which came to Madras to study the water supply conditions of the City.





A citizens' meeting was held at Rajaji Hall on 8th December 1964, to felicitate, Dr. Martin Luther King, the American Negro Leader who has been awarded Nobel Prize for Peace for the year 1964.

About the necessity for blood donation, I need not explain to you in greater detail. I have been a midwife for a major part of my life and I know how much blood is needed for blood transfusion when a patient under labour pains is on the table and she is bleeding profusely. The life of the patient has to be saved and the anxious husband would be waiting outside. In such cases blood is necessary and that can be given by their relatives or friends or dear ones. Without blood, you know, how much difficult it is for a surgeon or physican or obstetrician to save the life of the patient. Similarly a mill labourer might meet with an accident. It might be that his limb is lost or his hand is lost or he might have sustained a deep cut which would be bleeding profusely and he is brought to the hospital. That is immediately necessary is not the skill of a surgeon but the blood which has to be given by another person so that he will be in a fit condition for an operation. Where are we to get blood ? We can buy medicines. We can buy even costly medicines which are available in the market but we cannot buy blood from any source. Also a person might be his closest transfusion. His blood group must be of the same blood group of the patient. Now how are we to get that blood ? Where are we to get the blood ? Can we get it from the market or anywhere else? This commodity which is much needed, has to be donated by a person to resuscitate the life of a patient. This country has got a large number of doctors and hospitals but not a large number of donors.

Blood Donors' Association

In many advanced countries, especially in Western countries, there are Blood Donors' Associations which take the trouble of taking their members to the hosptial and group their blood. The name of the donor and his address and the blood group to which he belongs, are all registered in some register. By this system, the it is possible in an emergency for a doctor to take advantage of their blood group which is required for a particular patient. We should also think on those lines. It is true that the majority of our population are undernourished and cannot be in a fit condition to give blood but it does not mean that all our people are unable to give blood. I appeal to the students' associations, young jawans and other young people to donate their blood. It will also be good for them to donate blood. Irrespective of political affiliation or communal consideration, you can donate your blood for the needy. It may perhaps save your own life also when there was need for it. And you will have the satisfaction too of donating blood to the cause of saving the life of a patient.

People should come forward

Our State has got a well-organised blood donating centres in all the hosipitals in the Madras City and in the district headquarters. Even some of the taluk hospitals have some sort of resuscitation centres and I think in the last year itself, we have done about 26,000 blood transfusions. That is very small as compared to the number of people who need this blood. So, I would once again appeal to you all to take a very active interest in the good work of blood donation and persuade your neighbours, friends and people who work with you to donate blood in the nearest institutions. I am sure, that with the zeal and enthusiasm shown by the Chairman, Dr. R. G. Krishnan and his band of very sincere workers, your efforts will be crowned with success. This is a social service and I have no doubt that every one of you will help this good cause.

Donate Blood Liberally

METRIC SYSTEM
IN
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

The Indian Standard Specification for Clinical Thermometers was finalised and approved for printing at the Fourth Meeting of the Laboratory Glassware and related Apparatus Sectional Committee (CDC 33) of the Indian Standards Institutions of 29th June 1964. Earlier on 25th and 26th June the Thermometer Sub-Committee (CDC 33·2) considered the comments on the draft standard as a result of wide circulation.

There was considerable discussion whether the Fahrenheit scale should also be provided on the stem of the thermometer. In view of the fact that the metric change-over in industries has to be completed by April 1966 (*See* Metric Measures, July 1964, pp. 19–20) it was generally agreed that the Celsius (Centigrade) scale alone should be recognised. For the interim period, i.e., up to April 1966, manufacturers may, if they so desire, inscribe the Fahrenheit scale in addition to the Celsius (Centigrade) scale on the upper side of the thermometer with the bulb to the left when the thermometer is held in the horizontal position the Fahrenheit scale being marked only in whole degrees, i.e., 96, 97 F. After April 1966 the provision relating to the Fahrenheit scale would remain withdrawn.

The stem of the thermometer would be graduated from 35 C to 43 C, the subdivisions being at every 0·1 C. In the absence of data on average normal human body temperature in India, the indication for normal temperature would be located at 37·0 C.

Besides the above important details other technical requirements and methods of test of the thermometer were also finalised. It is expected that the standard specification will be printed shortly.

For familarising the public with equivalents of the two scales, the conversion table given below may be used :—

CONVERSION TABLE °C to °F.

(°C)	(0)	(·1)	(·2)	(·3)	(·4)	(·5)	(·6)	(·7)	(·8)	(.9)
35	95·0	95·2	95·4	95·5	95·7	95·9	96·1	96·3	96·4	96·6
36	96·8	97·0	97·2	97·3	97·5	97·7	97·9	98·1	98·2	98·4
37	98·6	98·8	99·0	99·1	99·3	99·5	99·7	99·9	100·0	100·2
38	100·4	100·6	100·8	100·9	101·1	101·3	101·5	101·7	101·8	102·0
39	102·2	102·4	102·6	102·7	102·9	103·1	103·3	103·5	103·6	103·8
40	104·0	104·2	104·4	104·5	104·7	104·9	105·1	105·3	105·4	105·6
41	105·8	106·0	106·2	106·3	106·5	106·7	106·9	107·1	107·2	107·4
42	107·6	107·8	108·0	108·1	108·3	108·5	108·7	108·9	109·0	109·2
43	109·4									

Sports Meet

ı The Annual State Police Sports was held on 5-12-64. Srimathi Gnanasundaram Bhaktavatsalam awarded the prize. ;overnor of Madras is presenting the medals to the Madras Fire Service for their meritorious service. (3) Sri M. A. Manickavelu esenting a shield to Sri Madhavan Nair in connection with the Territorial Army Day Celebrations held on 21-11-64. (4) Sri Chettur, Chief Secretary to Government is handing over the Kumaraswamy Memorial Cup to the Commandant-General of Home ds (I.G. of Police). (5) Sri F. V. Arul is presenting shield to the winner in the Madras State Inter-Range Games Meet held in :hy. (6) Winners in the 400 metres relay race conducted on the occasion of the Annual Police Sports Celebrations.

State Police Inter-Range Games Meet, 1964

This year's Madras State Police Inter-Range Games meet was held at Tiruchirappalli at the Armed Reserve grounds from 21st to 24th October, 1964. Sri E. L. Stracey, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, inaugurated the tournaments.

Teams representing the three ranges, Western, Central and Southern, Railway Armed Police and Madras City Police, participated in the Football, Hockey, Volleyball, Gymnastics and Wrestling tournaments.

In the opening semi-final football match, Central Range, defeated Madras City Police by six goals to nil. The same day in the evening, the Railway Armed Police won the hockey match defeating Western Range by ten goals to nil. It was a field day for the Central Range, which also reached the finals in the volleyball beating Railway Armed Police by two straight sets, 15-12 and 15-5. The Railway Armed Police dominated the proceedings on 22nd by entering the final round in football, defeating Southern Range by three goals to nil and winning the hockey semi-final against the Central Range, decided on the basis of penalty corners and securing the first place in the gymnastics event with 546·25 points. Havildar Narayan and Naik Krishnamurthy, both of Railway Armed Police carried the laurels in the gymnastics. In the evening in volleyball semi-final spectacular spikings by Hussan of Western Range enabled his team to gain a lead over Southern Range by 9-15, 15-13 and 15-8.

The third day of the meet also went in favour of Railway Armed Police. They wrested the wrestling championship by securing 30 points while at the same time winning the hockey tournament after a tough fight in the final match against Southern Range. Decision had to be taken on the basis of penalty corners, since both the sides did not score a goal.

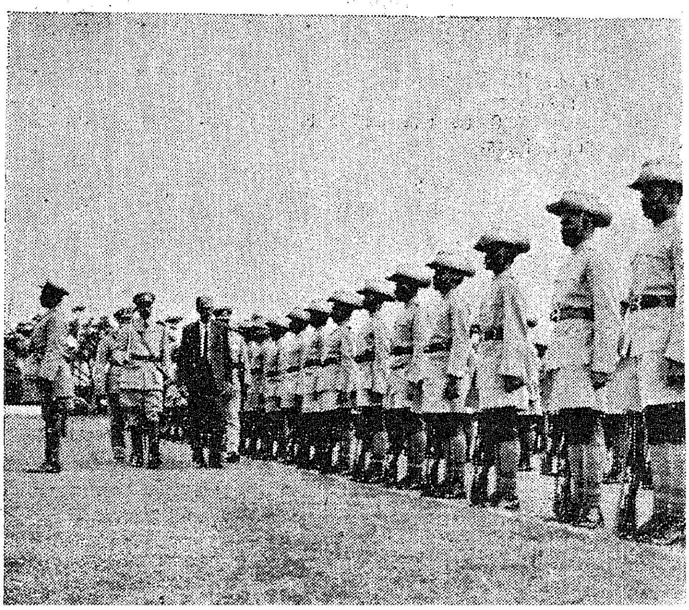
On the concluding day, a huge gathering of football fans turned up to witness the final match between Railway Armed Police and Central Range. Sri F. V. Arul, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, Sri E. L. Stracey, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Sri C. V. Narasimhan, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Sri S. M. Diag, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range and Sri P. Kuppusamy, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., were also present.

In the keenly contested match, Railway Armed Police beat Central Range by four goals to one. Thus Railway Armed Police annexed four Trophies for football, hockey, gymnastics and wrestling, while volleyball Trophy went to the Central Range.

After the meet, the Inspector-General of Police, distributed the prizes. While congratulating the players, the Inspector-General of Police said that annual sports and game meet were conducted not only with a view to affording recreation for the Police Force, but also to create opportunity for establishing cordial and friendly relations with the public. Sri C. V. Narasimhan, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, welcomed. Sri K. V. Raghavan, Superintendent of Police, Tiruchirappalli, proposed vote of thanks.

In the night, there was a variety entertainment by the Policemen and their families.

Farewell parade by the Police in honour Sri S. K. Chettur o 1st December 1964 who has retired from service as Chi Secretary to Government on 2nd December 1964.



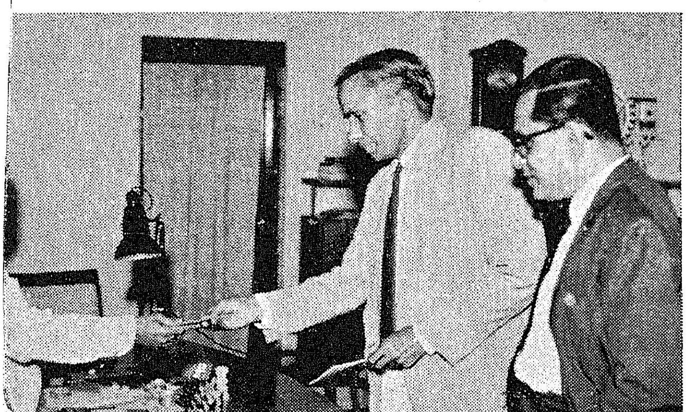
Role and Functions of the FOOD CORPORATION

SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM,
Union Minister for Food.

Sri C. Subramaniam introduced a Bill for the establishment of Food Corporation in the Parliament in November 1964, *for the purpose of trading in food-grains and other foodstuffs. The Corporation will have commanding position in the field to prevent the unscrupulous elements often holding the community to ransom. Here he discusses the role and functions of the Corporation.*

Experience in the last two months had confirmed that unscrupulous elements do not hesitate to exploit difficult situation to their advantage and hold the community to ransom. Recent events have shown how necessary it has become, in the face of frequent disturbances on the food front and reported shortages and panicky hoarding by consumers as well as the various anti-social elements in the society to regulate, reorganise and co-ordinate the production and distribution system of foodgrains along scientific lines, to face the future with confidence.

Sri A. K. Sivaramakrishnan, Treasurer of the Flower Show Arrangement Committee is handing over a cheque for Rs. 4,630 to the Chief Minister in aid of the Burmese repatriates.



Commanding position

We have already taken action on the Jha Committee's recommendation in regard to ensuring fair prices at the producer, wholesaler and retailer levels. We have also set the machinery in motion for enforcing this price pattern. Steps are being taken to strengthen the enforcement machinery in the States with additional financial assistance from the Centre. Other regulatory measures are being taken but the most important will be the setting up of the Food Corporation of India. None of the regulatory measures like licensing or requisi-

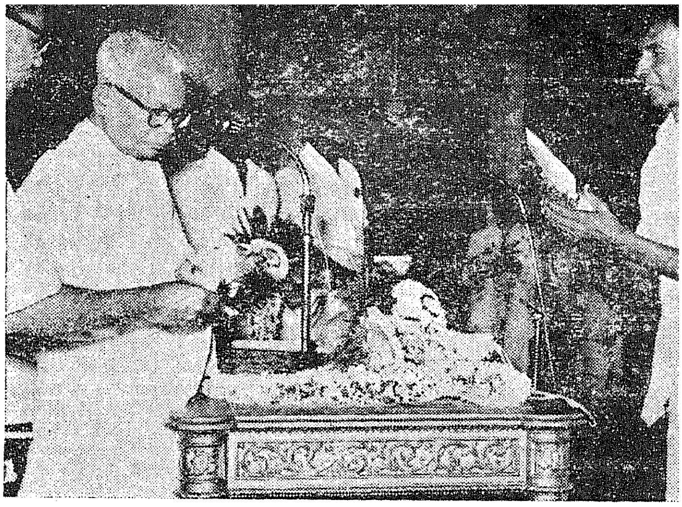
tioning or regulation of movements can succeed and no price policy can be administered unless there is a State agency which can secure for itself a commanding position in the foodgrains trade in course of time.

Procurement for internal distribution at approved prices has been a feature of our food policy for several years now. Similarly, the building up of buffer stocks has been one of the objectives behind this procurement. The procurement policy itself received considerable attention in the hands of a committee headed by Sri C. Thirumal Rao in 1950. Even at that time, the Committee came to the conclusion that the aim of Government food policy must be the achievement of a stable and reasonable price level for foodgrains and supplies to the consumer at this price and that this meant a controlled system for the procurement and distribution of grains ; the Committee also recommended that a uniform system of procurement and distribution is not only practical but desirable and necessary.

Seven years later, we had the benefit of the recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship Sri Ashoka Mehta. One of the Terms of Reference of this Committee was to make recommendation to ensure a level of prices which would provide the necessary incentive to the producer with due regard to the interest of the consumer and the maintenance of a reasonable cost structure in the economy. I have referred to this to show that the objective then was the same as it is today. This Commission recommended the setting up of a foodgrains stabilisation organisation and observed "Prices of foodgrains can be successfully controlled only through controlling the demand and supply of foodgrains. The way in which demand and supply of foodgrains can be regulated is through undertaking timely and effective purchase and sale operations, arranging for necessary procurement and imports and maintenance of sufficient stocks. We consider however that for the specific functions of open market purchases and sale, procurement of foodgrains and maintenance of stocks, it will be desirable to have a separate organisation called Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation under the Ministry". It was suggested that the Organisation should operate as a trader in the foodgrains market with branches or agencies of its own in all important *mundis* particularly in surplus areas and centres of distributive trade.

Aim and functions

The Food Corporation Bill is precisely intended to set up such an organisation as an autonomous statutory Corporation. We hope that the Corporation will effectively protect the producer against the cyclic and seasonal fluctuations in prices and ensure that he gets a steady return which would also act as an incentive for increased production. It will be our main instrument for protecting the consumer from the exploitation and vagaries of speculative trade.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam is seen giving away Rs. 2,000 to Sri S. K. N. Mohammed Aliyar of Tirunelveli district, who won the first prize in the "State Crop yield competition in Paddy" for 1963–64.

What is important from our point of view is to see that the Corporation acts quickly and functions efficiently on the lines of a commercial undertaking, alive to the heavy responsibilities placed on it. The structure of the Corporation has been evolved bearing this aspect in view. It should have a considerable measure of freedom and autonomy in its working. It should be enabled to evolve its own set-up in a manner that will lead to quick results and it should have the strength even at the outset to withstand and face effectively not merely healthy competition but judging from present trends even unhealthy opposition.

Storage

There is then the important problem of storage. It is admitted on all hands that faulty storage at all levels from the consumers to the producers who are poor and are in millions results in our losing a very high percentage, almost equal to about 15 per cent of our grains every year and as long as our storage is not perfected, even more production would only mean more loss of foodgrains. It has been estimated that a rat can eat foodgrains every day equal to its own weight and 10 rats can eat one man's food a day. You will imagine, therefore, in a big country like this what an amount of work is ahead of us even in this direction and how millions of people will have to participate in facing the problems and trying to solve them for the country. We shall

have to regulate storage at all levels even by legislation and at the same time build up sylos and other storage facilities on modern lines so that we can save all that we grow.

We envisage that with the proposed initial capital of Rs. 100 crores and the borrowing facilities that will be available to the Corporation it should be in a position to start and conduct operations in the Southern Zone where its activities will be largely confined to start with. In due course, the Corporation will extend its sphere of operations to other areas and take on additional responsibilities. It is also envisaged that in due course it may be entrusted with powers to negotiate and procure supplies from abroad.

The objectives behind the establishment of this Corporation cannot be achieved unless we secure for the Corporation not merely the blessings of State Governments but their active and continued co-operation and, in fact, the participation in a big way of the State Government machinery. This important aspect has been considered carefully, particularly in consultation with the panel of administrative experts consisting of high officials from State Governments set up by this Ministry. It was the view of this panel that the participation of State Governments could either be secured by the setting up of Regional Boards of Management or by setting up Corporations, functioning within the framework of the policy of the Corporation of India. In the Bill, we have made provision for setting up either Boards of Management or State Food Corporations depending upon the advice and wishes of the particular State Government concerned.

Mrs. Varghese, wife of the Chief Secretary to Government, is handing over presentations to the Pope on behalf of the Government of Madras at Bombay.

Credit to farmers

It is not necessary for me to explain in any great detail the provisions relating to Finance, Accounts and Audit. The Corporation can borrow money from banks and financial institutions against stocks under Government guarantee. It will function in the same way as a trader and also to facilitate additional investment by producers.

In this connection, I may observe that credit will be the principal means by which the farmer is brought closely to the Corporation's activities. It is through credit that the private trader has been making his inroads into the farmers and gathers the marketable surplus. The Corporation will be expected to use the credit mechanism to ensure that the farmer is able to meet his requirements fully. In the long run, increased production can be obtained only by putting in more inputs like better seeds, fertilizers, etc., and the Corporation should, in due course, undertake the supply of these productive inputs along with credits to those farmers who enter into suitable agreements with the Corporation. We have to bear in mind that it is the first time that a commercial organization established by Government comes into direct contact with the farmers. The business of buying and selling can be used for mutual benefit and profit.

The Corporation will be expected to utilize fully the storage facilities of the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations and, if necessary, storage facilities at the disposal of the Ministry. The storage will be arranged at such strategic points so that the responsibilities for distribution to deficit areas would be quickly discharged. The accounts and audit will be based on commercial practice. The Corporation is expected to submit an annual report which, together with the audit report, will be placed before Parliament.

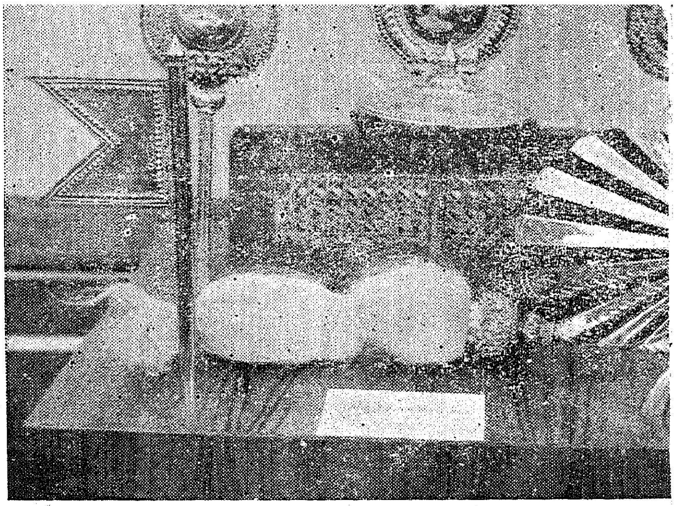
A commanding position

I have observed earlier that it will be necessary if our policy is to succeed that the Corporation should, as quickly as possible, build for itself a commanding position in the foodgrains trade in the areas where it ope-

rates. Any tendency or moves on the part of the trade to place obstacles in the way of the Corporation in its efforts to achieve these objects will have to be dealt with firmly by the Government concerned. I may perhaps herein emphasize the point that the Corporation will succeed in its objective fully only when it is able to build adequate buffer stocks. There should be no apprehension that by the setting up of this Corporation it loses its complexion as Government entity. It, in fact, must function as an essential limb in the integrated set up of Central and State Government machineries for the implementation of an All-India food policy. If, therefore, circumstances warrant a necessity of resorting to the powers of requisitioning under the Essential Commodities Act or the Defence of India Act, such action will be taken.

Future role

In drafting the provisions of the Bill, we have confined ourselves generally to the need for securing for the Corporation such powers and authority as are necessary in the fulfilment of our overall objectives. Whilst immediately the Corporation will be expected to concentrate in the discharge of its primary functions of trade in foodgrains, we envisage that in due course the Corporation should assume for itself and play a much wider role in the matter of achieving the long-term objective, namely, of assisting in an overall increase of agricultural production. It may then be necessary for the Corporation to take the lead in the matter of modernizing agriculture by introduction of mechanization, attention to subsidiary foods, food processing, etc. It is only a Corporation of the standing and resources as now being set up that can effectively achieve success in this direction. The Corporation, therefore, has not merely an immediate role to play but a broader and more vital role in due course.



In the picture are the articles presented to the Pope on behalf of the Government of Madras.

There is no doubt that the success of the Corporation depends largely on the efficiency and achievements of its Purchase Division. The Corporation should have enough freedom to choose from co-operatives, commission agents, wholesale traders, rice mills for its own personnel at the market centres. It may even be desirable to set up multiple purchasing agencies at the same points not only to fulfil the target but also to act as mutual checks on each other so as to increase the operating efficiency.

The gravity of the present situation demands an overall and determined effort. I earnestly hope that the Corporation will play an important role in protecting the interests of particularly the producer who should realize that, very soon, he will have an office or agent of the Corporation to go to where he can get the minimum price which has been assured to him.

Maximum and Support Prices of Paddy for 1964-65 Season

The Government have notified the statutory maximum prices for different varieties of paddy and rice in this State for the 1964-65 season. Complaints are not infrequent that the traders and commission agents unduly depress the prices in certain areas, and thereby, exploit the producers. Though the maximum prices fixed for paddy are for naked grain, it appears in some cases the merchants desire to purchase the produce at prices lower than the notified prices and that too inclusive of the cost of gunny. Government are anxious that the interests of the producers must be safeguarded, and that they should be assured of a minimum prices for their paddy. They have accordingly fixed support prices for paddy of different varieties which are a rupee less than the corresponding maximum prices for the different varieties. A statement showing the maximum and support prices per quintal of paddy fixed by Government for different varieties for 1964-65 season is given at the end of this note for information. The Government desire to take this opportunity to clarify as to how the scheme for minimum and maximum prices is intended to be worked.]

It is customary for the purchasers themselves to go to the villages and offer a price for the paddy by mutual negotiations at the threshing floor. While offering the price to the producer, the purchaser makes an apprisal of the nature of the paddy, its moisture content and impurities and determines what reductions or cuts will have to be made in order to make the price of paddy at the nearest approved assembling point not more than the maximum and not less than the minimum notified prices. If the producer is not satisfied with the price offered, it is open to him to bring his paddy to the approved assembling point and ask the official or agencynominated for this purpose by the Collector of the district to purchase all his paddy at the minimum price fixed with due cuts for deviations in quality from the standard prescribed. Arrangements are being made to publicise in each district the approved assembling points for this purpose. In the event of any difficulty being felt by the producers in selling their produce, the producers are advised to contact the concerned Taluk Supply Officer, District Supply Officer or the Collector, who will be willing to render all possible assistance to them to dispose of their produce at this support price.

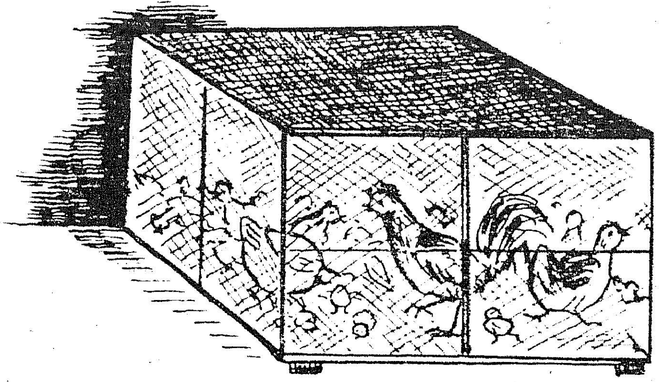
The scheme, in short, is intended to guarantee a minimum price for the producer and the Government hope that producers all over the State will take advantage of the scheme and on the basis of this assured return for their efforts, take steps to increase production.

Maximum and support prices of paddy of different varieties for 1964–65 season.

Name of variety.	*Maximum price per quintal for naked grain.*	*Support price per quntial for naked grain.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Fine.	RS.	RS.
Garudan Samba, Kuruvai Sirumani, Thuyamalli (Fine).	40·70	39·70
Vellai Samba, Nellore Samba (Fine), Red and White Sirumani, Vayyakonda, Chingleput Sirumani (Co. 19), Sadai Samba, Pattarai Samba, Kothamalli Samba, Kuduraival, Thanga Samba, Milagi or Gundu Samba.	41·55	40·55
Co. 2 or Poombalai, Periakichili, P.T.B. 15, P.T.B. 16, Co. 5 or Chinna Samba, Ottukichilli, Karthigai Samba, Ikki Samba, Sithayan Samba.	43·94	42·94
CEB. 24, Doppi, Anaikomban, Ayan Samba, Konakurivai, Thidam Kichili, Kichadi or Arcot Kichadi.	45·24	44·24
Kamban Samba and Jeeraga Samba.	48·12	47·12
Other local fine varieties	40·70	39·70
Medium.		
Vellaikar, Vadan Samba, Muthu Samba Thuyamalli (Coarse), Rangoon Samba, Onnarai Samba.	38·73	37·73
Nellore Samba (Coarse) and Vasaramundan.	39·02	38·02
Kattai Samba, Arai Samba, Co. 25, Kodivellai, Rubber Samba, Cross Sirumani, Korangu Samba, Moongil Samba, Vellakattai.	39·50	38·50
Other local medium varieties ..	38·73	37·73
Coarse.		
Red Kar or short duration Red Kar varieties, Madu Muzangi, Sembalai, Kullan Samba, Kallimatter, Puzhuthiporatti, Mosanam, Manavari, Pisani, Manakkathi, Red Vadan Samba, Kolavazhi, Kuruvikalayan, Mottakurivai, Maikuruvai, Mozhikaruppu.	37·40	36·40
Swarnavari, Adt. 3 (Kuruvai), Sarapalli, Poonkar, Arupathankodai, Chitrakali, Valan, Ponnuruvi.	38·22	37·22
Other Local coarse varieties ..	37·40	36·40

Insist on Metric Measure

Worms in POULTRY



Dr. F. SELVANAYAGAM,
Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Kattupakkam.

If poultry parasites are to be controlled successfully it is necessary to have atleast a slight knowledge of the life history of the parasites. When the life history of the parasite is known, there is usually some stage of its development when it can be brought under control. It is generally agreed that most poultry parasites multiply within the bird, but that they will spend a part of their life outside the body of the bird either in some host or simply found in the soil or refuse where they develop to a certain stage after which they may be taken by the bird.

Large Round Worms

These worms have received most attention on the part of the Poultry owners as they are commonly found in poultry and create trouble in farms. Large round worms are one or two inches in length, in the adult stage and are white in colour. They are found in the small intestine of birds.

The round worm multiplies by laying eggs. The female may live several years during which period several hundred thousand eggs are laid by it in the digestive tract of the bird which passes them out in its droppings.

Under satisfactory conditions a worm may develop inside the egg. During this stage of development eggs containing tiny worms may be eaten by the bird along with feed or drinking water. Later these tiny worms inside the egg breaks out of their shell and become adult worms inside the digestive system of the bird.

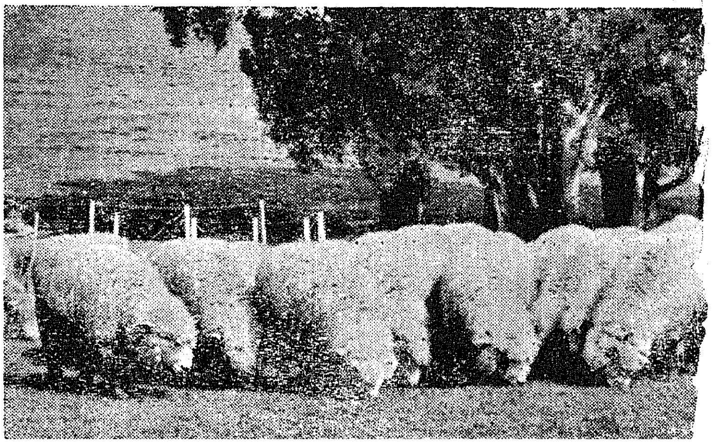
Tape Worms

It is said that more than thirty different kinds of tape worms infest poultry. But for all practical purpose there are only two different kind that cause serious infestation.

One of these is small, sometimes microscopic in size and produce a condition known as "Knotty Guts". The other is a large sized worm often several inches in length.

Tape worms require insects as their intermediate hose such as flies or slugs. The most common host is the house fly. As young chicks are very active in catching flies they are often infested with tape worms if no effective fly control is adopted. Tape worm injure Poultry by robbing the bird of the nutrients that are required for its nurishment and they also give off a poison that interferes with digestion. Tape worms past segments of their body with its eggs along with the droppings. These are taken up by the flies or slugs. The small tape worm will hatch inside the body of the fly or the slug and a part of its development takes place inside the host itself. Chicks eating the flies or slugs containing the tape worm become infested with it.

Newzealand Flock of Ewes.



As long as chicks can be kept from eating hosts in which the young tape worm are found there will be no tape worm infesion.

Cecal Worms

These are found on the ceca or blind pouches, opening of the intestinal tract at the junction of the small and long intestine. The main importance of these worms is that they frequently carry an organism which causes a disease called "Black Head".

Any worm in large number will reduce production weaken a bird to such an extent that it becomes an easy prey to other diseases like C.R.D.

Worm Control

The following are some of the steps that should be taken for a sound worm control programme:—

(*a*) Rear chicks in a clean brooder house or place away from old hens. Old birds act as spreaders of all parasites and hence they should be kept away from the growing flock as far as possible.

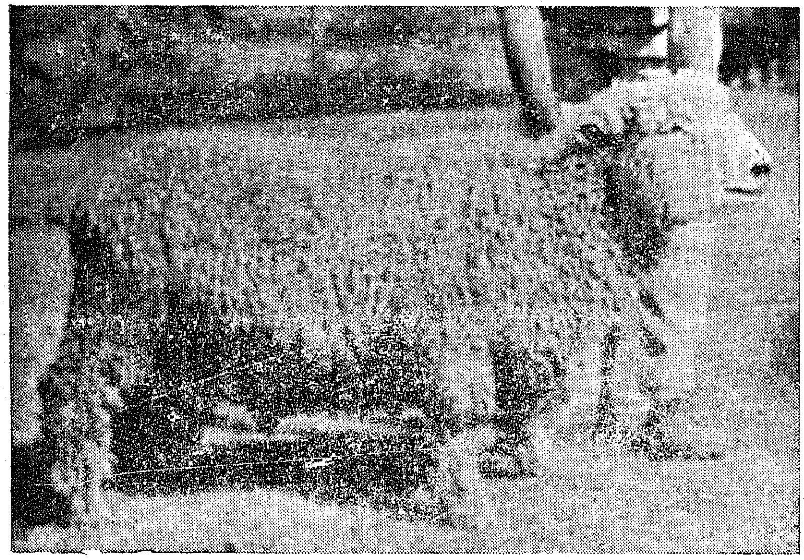
(*b*) If layers cannot be confined, provide clean-well drained range which can be ploughed after use.

(*c*) Clean all poultry houses regularly.

(*d*) Practice a sound fly control programme.

When prevention fails, it is necessary to resort to treatment. There are many good worm expellers on the market. Get a worm remedy from a well known company and use it according to the direction. Worm expellants containing piperzine have proved very successful in controlling worms. Always deworm in such a way that there is no chance for the birds to pick up the worms expelled by it again.

Romney Marsh Sheep from New Zealand



Newzealand R. M. Ram.

An appeal on behalf of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign for supply of exotic rams of various breeds evoked a timely response from the farmers of New Zealand. A free offer of 450 Romney Marsh sheep was made by the people of New Zealandto the Government of India. All sheep were shipped to India. Out of the 450 sheep imported 30 ewes and 3 rams of this breed were allotted to Madras State and are now located at Sheep Breeding Research Station, Ootacamund.

This breed of sheep is originally from theMarshy areas of Kent and has been developed to a greater extent in New Zealand. Much of sheep development activities in New Zealand are being done with this breed. It is hardy and is reported to possesses resistance to various diseases and vigorous climatic conditions of hilly areas and these sheep has better hooves to withstand the Nilgiri area which is wet and slushy during most of the year. It yields a medium quantity of wool ranging about 5 to 7 kgm. per annum. It is used for cross breeding work in Australia and Newzealand for producing large number of lambs for mutton.

A few animals of this breed had already been imported at State cost during the year 1955 and again in 1960. Cross breeding of the Nilgiri sheep with this breed is being carried out at the sheep Breeding Research Station, Ootacamund under Indian Council of Agricultural Research Scheme. Good results have been obtained and at present this farm has got third generation of cross breed animals.

The recent gift of Romney Marsh sheep from the Farmers of New Zealand will help to intensify the cross breeding work in this farm. The future progenies of these animals will be issued to local breeders and Panchayat Unions. Since these progenies yield more wool with greater carcass weight there is a great demand from the ryots for these animals. It is also proposed to bring the cross breed animals to the plains to find out whether they can thrive under plain conditions.

The State Government on behalf of the people extends their thanks to the farmers of New Zealand for their priceless gift and they can be best assured that properutilisation of this breed would be made in this State.

Dr. I. D. MANTRAMURTI, G.M.V.C.,B.V.SC.
Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras

Most Graduates Prefer Public Sector Jobs

The Directorate-General of Employment and Training conducted a survey of employment position among University graduates in 1960. The survey covered all types of graduates with a minimum of Bachelor's degree. The questionnaires were answered by 6,814 persons who graduated from 29 Indian Universities in 1954 and 633 from three specific Universities in 1950. The main findings of the survey are given below.

Most of the graduates belonged to families of the lower or middle income groups—74·8 per cent came from families with monthly income of less than Rs. 500. The families to which the women graduates belonged had comparatively higher income.

Of the total of graduates, 28 per cent came from the agriculturist class, 20 per cent from the class of government servants, 24 per cent from families engaged in other services and business, and 0·9 per cent from artisan class.

Some 79·7 per cent of the graduates were full-time students while 15·5 per cent studied only part-time. About 70 per cent students depended on parents, and 26·2 per cent earned through full-time or part-time jobs to finance their education.

Choice of subjects

Of the graduates, 63·3 per cent had taken subjects of their choice, while 24·7 per cent had to take subjects which they did not like. Financial difficulty was the reason in 50 per cent cases of not being able to take subjects of one's choice. Inability to secure admission (30 per cent cases), lack of teaching facilities in the college (12 per cent cases) and compulsion by parents (8 per cent cases) were the other causes of not being able to offer the desired subjects for degree examinations.

Most of the graduates (86·9 percent) had been employed at the time of the survey. Only 9·8 per cent were unemployed. One-fourth of the employed secured their first employment before taking their examination in 1954. Another one-fourth got jobs in 1954, 18·2 per cent in 1955, 12 per cent in 1956 and the rest later. Those who passed in first class and those who were graduates in engineering and technology got jobs easily.

Among the employed, 57·3 per cent were accounted for by professional, administrative and technical lines They were graduates in teaching, engineering, medicine and veterinary science as well as M.Sc.s and Ph.D.s. More than half of them were teachers. About one-fifth took to clerical jobs and they were mostly art science and law graduates.

Of the graduates in law and medicine, a majority preferred salaried employment, although a good number set up their private practice.

Among the employed graduates, a fourth changed their employer once, 12 per cent changed twice and 7 per cent changed three or more times up to 1960. Such mobility was high among professional degree holders and low among graduates in arts, commerce, law and veterinary science.

Attraction to Public Sector

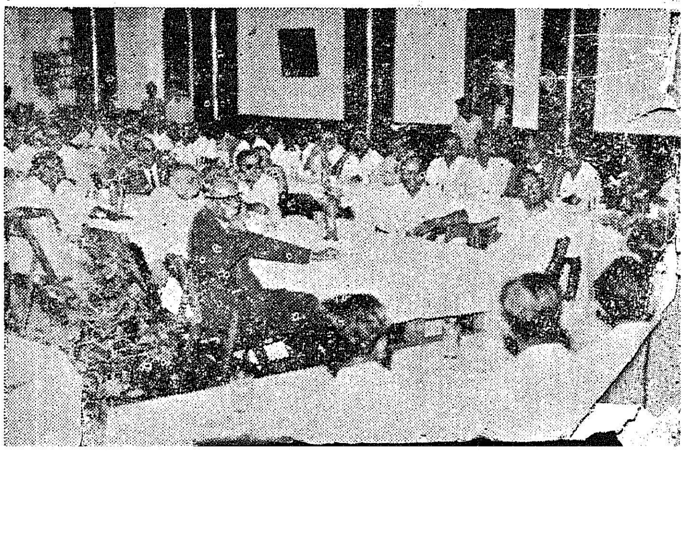
Most of the graduates were employed in the public sector. Many of those who took private jobs initially later changed over to the public sector.

About 60 per cent of the employed got jobs by direct applications. As many as 16 per cent had secured jobs through the Public Service Commissions. Only 6 to 7 per cent were placed through the Employment Exchanges. About half of the employed considered their present jobs suited to their qualifications and liking.

The following table will give a broad idea of the rate of improvement in earnings of the employed graduates (whose percentage is stated against their income groups)

Income group		*Percentage on first employment*	*Percentage in 1960.*
Less than Rs. 200	..	74·5	49·8
Rs. 200—499 ..	..	11·6	32·8
Rs. 500 and above	..	0·6	3·9

The Secretariat officers gave a party to Sri S. K. Chettur, Chief Secretary to Government on 30th November 1964.



Earnings increased with the length of service. They improved conspicuously in the case of professional and technical degree holders such as doctors and engineers, whereas the improvement was almost marginal in the case of graduates in arts and teaching. About 75 per cent of the employed were dissatisfied with their present income whereas 20 per cent were satisfied.

Among the unemployed graduates (about 10 per cent of the total), arts graduates formed a majority followed by those in science, commerce and law. About 22 per cent of the unemployed were registered with t employment exchange.

As for women graduates, nine among every ten we either in employment or seeking jobs. Two-thirds o the employed women graduates were teachers ; abou a tenth were physicians and social scientists and anothe tenth were clerks. Three-fourths of the employe women earned less than Rs. 300 per month.

—*Yojana*

National Award for Teachers

Ninety-one teachers from all over the country received National Awards from President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at a ceremony held recently at New Delhi. They included 47 teachers of Primary and 44 of Higher Secondary schools.

Congratulating the recipients of the award, Union Minister of Education, Sri M. C. Chagla told that the Central Government had interests of the teachers at its heart and close to its mind. The Minister maintained that he was aware that the teachers had not had fair deal so far. Their salaries were low and they did not enjoy the dignity and status in the society to which they were entitled. The Minister, assured the teachers that Union Ministry of Education was doing its best to improve upon the situation. He referred to the triple benefit scheme and told that the proposal of free education to the teachers' children was before the State Governments. He also expressed his strong desire to see the disparity between salaries of the Government and the private school teachers removed. Pension scheme for teachers of private schools had already been introduced in Delhi, he said. Sri Chagla pointed out that one out of two thousand secondary teachers and one out of eight thousand primary teachers had received the National Award. It was good that they received the Awards from the President himself a great teacher', educator and a guru.

After the distribution of the Awards, the President congratulated the recipients and said that they should themselves try to set an example before their students, the example of character and integrity. He told that we were passing through a troublesome situation in which character and courage were most needed and for which the teachers had a tremendous role to play. The teachers, he pointed out, could preach true patriotism and give away the knowledge of basic outlook for which the country stood.